REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG

FOR THE YEAR

1867—68

BANGALORE

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1868

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REMARKS

BY THE COMMISSIONER,

ON THE

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF COORG,

FOR THE YEAR 1867—68.

JUDICIAL.

1. The isolated position of the Coorg district and its want of connection with any other provinces, has made the introduction of the Criminal Codes a difficult matter, there being no officer superior to the Superintendent who intervenes between him and the Judicial Commissioner. There have been grave political reasons for preserving the integrity of Coorg, and for retaining such a form of administration as would be acceptable to this sturdy race of mountaineers, who, amenable as they are to kindness and good management, might be a cause of anxiety, were no respect paid to their prejudices and former customs. On the one hand, the Superintendent, being only a district officer, could not be invested with the powers of a Civil and Sessions Judge, and hold such authority in addition to those of a Magistrate, and, on the other, the Judicial Commissioner could not with propriety descend from his higher seat, and assume the lower rank of a Sessions Judge. Under these circumstances, it was thought advisable to bestow the special jurisdiction referred to in para 11 of the Judicial Commissioner's report on the Ashtagram Superintendent, who wields full sessional powers; and the system, though perhaps open to objection at first sight, has worked hitherto very well. A draft enactment to legalize this course has been submitted to the Government of India.

2. In connection with this subject, I may observe that the court called the "Daryaft Cutcherry," a kind of tribunal of first instance, having been found unsuited to the present state of procedure, and having been superseded by the Native Assistant's court, will be dispensed

with. Full details are given in paras 7 and 8 of the Judicial Commissioner's report.

3. The criminal returns of 1867 do not present much deserving of notice. Daring crimes, except murder from revengeful motives, are almost unknown, and, when committed, the perpetrators are generally from Mysore or Malabar.

4. It will be seen that the two Assistants disposed of 23·15 per cent and 14·83 per cent respectively of the criminal cases in the year, so that an immense relief has been afforded to the Superintendent, and no doubt cases have been more leisurely and thoroughly enquired into.

5. On the civil side, the bulk of the work was performed by the soubedars of talooks, viz., 86·17 per cent, or 1003 cases out of 1164. The Assistants only disposed of 0·69 (8 cases) and the Superintendent of 0·77 (9 cases) of the whole number, but in the latter there were 4 cases of large amount which swelled the aggregate value of the suits to 62·123, against 55·803. The value of the 1003 suits decided by soubedars appeals were not numerous. It is stated that in 218 cases of execution of decrees, the execution was not enforced, but the reason for this being impracticable is not given.

6. On the whole, the judicial business of the year has been satisfactorily performed. There has not been much crime, and the litigation appears surprisingly small in a province where there is a large body of European planters who expend large sums, and have created valuable properties. Captain Cole, the Superintendent, is favorably noticed by the Judicial Commissioner, as is also his Assistant, Mr. Mackenzie.

7. There has been no change in the system of rural police, which has answered all practical purposes for many years, and is acceptable to the people. In the towns of Mercara and Veerajenderpett, the police should be better paid, as recommended by the Judicial Commissioner; but it is to be observed that the whole of the native officials in the district, excepting the recently appointed Assistant, are paid far less than their fellows, either in Mysore, or in the adjoining districts of Her Majesty's Territory.

8. Plans and estimates for a new jail have been submitted to the Government of India. The severity of the monsoon and the peculiar position of such building sites as are available at the elevated station of Mercara, have necessitated a modification of the standard design for

jails. A large expenditure must be unavoidably incurred, the old building inside the fort being altogether unsuited to the purpose to which it has so long been devoted.

REVENUE.

1. The finanical results shewn in the annual report, notwithstanding the depression in coffee cultivation, are most satisfactory, and afford abundant proof of material prosperity, and as the Superintendent does not refer to any ill-feeling between the Coorgs and European planters, it is presumed that there have been but few disturbing causes to mar this bright state of things. The improvement in the land revenue is a most encouraging sign as to the value of coffee cultivation.

2. The balance still left standing on 15th May, viz., nearly 1 lac, is an unfavorable symptom. The Superintendent has been requested to report specially the cause of delay, and also whether, as in Mysore, the kists cannot be collected within the official year.

3. I think that steps might be taken to commute the periodical payments of dhoolee paddy by a fixed yearly rental, not subject to fluctuating prices.

4. The sum realized by the sale of waste land appears a fair income.

5. Further explanation has been called for regarding the entries under the head of remissions, (para 19) and those about the salaries of potails.

6. The information given in para 22 about the rent-paying ryots, is satisfactory as an evidence of their well being. I observe that in para 23, the Superintendent calculates 8167½ buttees as being 27·2 acrès, which is, I think, a mistake. It is noted that in the present year, the proportion of European to native holdings of coffee land is as ⅝ to ⅞ in area, though the number of plantations is only as 1 to 20.

7. The increase under the head of forests is satisfactory as a mere return of income, but it is evident that the department is still in its infancy, and that proper conservancy, and the formation of plantations, are still desiderata.

8. The successful results under the head of abkarri are mainly due to the introduction of the Sudder distillery system.

9. The local funds do not seem to be on a satisfactory footing, but as the outlay required by the Superintendent can be but small, I do not perceive any difficulty in his entering Rs. 5,000 in his ensuing civil Budget, for small local improvements at the various head quarter towns of the district, and for petty repairs of Government buildings.

10. The several able reports received from Dr. Bidie have been submitted to the Government of India, and I have no doubt will attract attention. I trust that the expectation indicated in para 37, that the borer is only an occasional visitor, will be realized.

11. I am unable to gather from the Superintendent's report, whether the more extensive sub-letting of lands has led to any prejudicial results, as was at one time apprehended.

12. I concur partially in the remarks made in para 42, that the existence of valuable Government timber, which bears a price in addition to the land itself, is an impediment to the sale of waste land, and that in places where the wood cannot be advantageously worked, the rule might be relaxed ; but it may also be said, perhaps, that reckless spoliation of fine forests has been averted by the existing rule.

13. I think the Superintendent has laid too much stress upon the opposition of the Koosboor ryots to the introduction, in the heart of their little commune, of a European planter, and that great consideration should be shewn to their feelings under such circumstances. It was not a wise thing for any planter to wish to place himself in such a position.

14. From the remarks made about koomri cultivation, I entertain doubts whether the Superintendent has taken sufficiently active steps to prevent a practice which has frequently been strictly forbidden.

15. The remarks about education do not call for notice, the subject having been reported on by the Director of Public Instruction separately.

16. Referring to the remarks in para 63, I conceive that the Superintendent has now been sufficiently long in the district to be able to point out any agricultural works, which might advantageously be carried out, either by himself, or the Public Works Department, and I have requested him to give the subject careful consideration as oppor-

tunity arises. In connection with the other works, which may be allotted to the Superintendent for execution, it will I have no doubt be found, that the rules which the Controller is bound to see correctly carried out, will, when worked for a little time, prove not so intricate as was expected. The other points do not call for remark here, as they appertain to departmental work.

17. No reference appears to have been made to this office lately, regarding the proposed new post office (para 74). The Superintendent has been directed to address the Post Master Gereral regarding any defects in the working of the department at Veerajenderpett, which seems to demand enquiry.

18. It is desirable that the Superintendent should consult the Anché Bukshee about any proposed extention of local postal lines, before holding out any promises to planters or others. There appears to be a falling off under almost every head, which is not a little remarkable.

19. I quite concur with the Superintendent that Mercara should always be maintained as a military station, and that at any time circumstances might arise to necessitate the immediate employment of the regiment stationed there. As regards para 87, the Superintendent is aware that the Commissioner has no control over the military arrangements at that station, but any proposals for improving the huts of the sepoys, which may be brought forward, will receive my support. To the state of the huts may probably be attributed the heavy sick list reported.

20. The Superintendent has been requested to send in a proper balance statement for all balances out-standing prior to 1st April 1867, in order that instructions may be issued on the subject.

21. Under the head of finance, it would have been advantageous if the Superintendent had reported whether currency notes had free circulation and are in favor, as also whether copper coins are in demand.

22. I do not imagine that the population return given in para 114 is reliable. If so, no explanation is given of the cause of decrease. The average per square mile, assuming Coorg at 2,200 is about 67, which is probably much under the mark. It is anticipated that a correct census will be effected in 1871, and efforts are being made to prepare the minds of the people for it.

23. A report has been called for as to whether any attempts have been made to propagate cinchona trees in the Government plantation, and to distribute them to the leading Coorgs. The most practical way which I can see of spreading the tree, is to distribute young trees to leading men, with directions to plant them in their hittals or backyards and to use the bark only of the mature tree as a febrifuge. In this manner the plants will be readily taken, and a good supply of bark be available. I do not expect that quinine itself will ever be manufactured in Coorg.

24. As regards forests, I concur with the Superintendent, as previously remarked, that future requirements should now receive more attention, and steps be taken to form plantations wherever this may seem advisable. As a mere financial result, the returns of the department in the year under review are encouraging, but I observe that a large proportion of the extra revenue is under the head of sandalwood, which is an uncertain source of income. The balance of Rs. 1831—8—10 out-standing prior to 1867—68, (vide para 136) should be at once collected, or reported as irrecoverable. I concur with the Superintendent that the demarcation of all reserved forests should be speedily taken in hand. The result reported in para 140, is creditable to Mr. Ludlow.

25. I much regret the slow progress of the survey referred to in para 141, and I shall be glad to know on what grounds the Superintendent estimates that the work will be finished in two years, a result which its progress hitherto does not lead me to expect. I agree with Captain Cole that when re-measurement is effected, owing to resignation of portions of plantations, or to division of property, the whole cost is fairly chargeable to the parties demanding the re-survey. The boundary stones now put up are in my opinion sufficient. It appears to me that native proprietors have some reason to complain at the preference shewn to the European planters in the survey of estates, but if their indifference to receiving title-deeds is correctly represented, it would seem that they do not themselves consider the delay a grievance. Lieutenant Freeth has evidently worked well and zealously.

26. The results under vaccination (para 155) are satisfactory, if the returns are reliable.

27. The trade returns would be more useful, if besides giving a detail of the traffic, some information had been afforded as to the

nature of the articles exported or imported, the sources of supply, and the most profitable kinds of trade.

28. The Registration Act appears to have worked fairly, but its contents are not apparently widely known, and I anticipate that difficult questions may arise about breaches of its rules. I have already objected to the Commissioner's office being made the medium for repairing the mistakes of proprietors, and I scarcely expect that warning will be taken till some one loses heavily.

29. The money order system seems to have worked fairly, but I admit that the agent is insufficiently paid. The Superintendent has been desired to address the Deputy Accountant General on the subject.

30. The remarks regarding the ancient remains found in the province, contained in paras 165—175, are very interesting, but I fear that it will be impossible to assign any precise epoch to these monuments, as I have no anticipation that any inscriptions, or other signs tending to identify them, will be discovered.

31. In conclusion, the thanks of the Commissioner are due to Captain Cole for his efficient superintendence of the fine little district of Coorg, and for the care and diligence with which he has watched over the interests, alike of its European and native residents. The Revd. Mr. Richter's zealous services are well known to me, and the Coorgs owe him a deep debt of gratitude. I am glad to see that the Superintendent speaks favorably of the exertions of his Assistant Mr Mackenzie, as also of Mr. Freeth, Mr. Ludlow, and the officers of the Public Works Department. Mr. Freeth has done very good work, and Mr. Ludlow has evidently in him the material of an energetic officer.

32. Mr. C. Soobbiah, the Native Assistant, the Head Sheristadar Matunda Appachoo, and the other officials mentioned by the Superintendent, deserve commendation, and an acknowledgment from Government of their faithful services.

BANGALORE,
27*th June* 1868.

L. BOWRING,
Commissioner.

REPORT

ON THE

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

COORG

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

REPORT

ON THE

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF COORG

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

The report of the Superintendent of Coorg for the calendar year 1867, which gives full and detailed information on the administration of the province in its several branches, judicial, police, and jail, and which forms an appendix to this summary, indicates a healthy and progressive state of things, and cannot but be regarded as highly satisfactory.

2. In reviewing the administrative operations of the several courts of the province during the year under report, it seems desirable to deviate in a measure from the usual practice, and to follow the order of the forms prescribed by the statistical committee for the annual administration reports of provinces.

3. These forms were introduced only at the close of the year 1866, when all the data required to fill in the forms, were not available. The returns for the year under report, embracing as they do a larger amount of statistical information, may be considered more complete, than those of the previous year; and as the forms come to be better understood, it is to be hoped that the returns will become more and more complete.

4. The returns under the head "statistics of protection" "A. and B." are those which are to be dealt with in reference to the criminal and civil administration of the province.

5. Doubts having arisen during the year as to the legality of the

 sentences and orders passed by the Superin-

tendent of the Ashtagram division as Sessions Judge of Coorg, and the European and Native Assistants attached to the province not having been regularly invested with civil powers, a draft enactment, defining the jurisdiction of the several courts, and legalizing the sentences and orders hitherto passed by the Superintendent of Ashtagram, has recently been submitted, and is now under the consideration of the Government.

B. Civil and Criminal Courts, Statement No. 1. Soubedars' Courts.

6. The province of Coorg is divided into six talooks, each presided over by a soubedar exercising both civil and criminal jurisdiction. In addition to these, there are two pettah or town soubedars stationed at the two principal towns of Mercara and Veerajenderpett, who are vested with the same powers as the former. The civil jurisdiction of the soubedars extends to Rs. 200, and their criminal powers are those of a Sub-Magistrate of the 2nd class. The above officers are assisted in their revenue, magisterial, and police duties by 24 parputtigars, 13 of whom have been invested, from time to time, according as they have been considered qualified and competent to exercise the same, with criminal powers equivalent with those of the soubedars; but they do not exercise any civil jurisdiction.

Duryaft Cutcherry.

7. The Duryaft Cutcherry is composed of a moktasir, and 4 punchayetdars who are selected by rotation from among the most intelligent of the various classes of people, and who receive an allowance of a rupee per head per day, for such days as the court actually sits. It exercises original civil jurisdiction in suits, the value of which ranges from 200 to 3,000 rupees, and has appellate jurisdiction over the decisions passed by the soubedars of talooks. This institution, which has a certain amount of time-honored prestige amongst the Coorgs, is somewhat anomalous, and exceptional in its character, when viewed in connection with the system of judicature in force in the other parts of Her Majesty's territories, and must now, it is considered, yield to the pressure of the general improvements in judicial administrative procedure, which have lately been introduced.

8. The large accession of European settlers in the province, the admission of pleaders into the courts, and the more elaborate and refined system of judicature now in force, have called for the establish-

ment in Coorg, as well as in Mysore, of a better constituted description of courts. Hence it has been considered that the continuance of the Duryaft Cutcherry is now no longer expedient or necessary. Its abolition has therefore been suggested and approved of by the Commissioner, but the changes will not come into force until the draft enactment already referred to, defining the jurisdiction of the several courts of the province, has been approved of by Government and passed into law.

Assistants' Courts.

9 Hitherto the Assistants have not exercised any direct civil jurisdiction. Mr. Chuppady Soobiah exercises the powers of a Sub-Magistrate of the first class, and Lieutenant Mackenzie, who passed by the higher standard in October last, has been vested with the full powers of a Magistrate.

Superintendent's Court.

10. The original jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Coorg in civil matters, extends from 3,000 rupees to any amount. Captain Cole, the present Superintendent, has extended powers under Act XV of 1862, and is the Magistrate of the district. Appeals from decisions passed by the Duryaft Cutcherry are made to the Superintendent.

Sessions Court.

11. The Superintendent of the Ashtagram division continues to exercise, within the province, the powers of a Sessions Judge in disposing of cases, with which, as Assistant Sessions Judge under Act XV of 1862, the Superintendent is incompetent to deal; and though it is doubtless somewhat inconvenient that a Sessions Judge in Mysore, should exercise jurisdiction in Coorg, yet it appears to be the only and most advantageous arrangement which, under existing circumstances, it is practicable to adopt, but as the sessional cases are few, the inconvenience of this arrangement is not much felt.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

12. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner is the highest appellate court, and exercises control over the judicial administration of the province in all its branches. Sentences of death passed by the Superintendent of Ashtagram as Sessions Judge in Coorg, require the confirmation of the Judicial Commissioner.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

13. The number of cases reported during the year was 820, involving 1328 prisoners, of whom 1297 actually came under trial; of these latter 767 were convicted, and 513 acquitted; leaving 4 cases involving 8 persons undisposed of at the end of the year. This, as compared with the previous year, shews an increase of 115 cases. It will be observed that in the total number of criminal cases brought to trial, 157, involving 225 persons, came under the head of "Breach of Contract." The offenders in these cases have been principally planters' coolies, who are for the most part natives of the neighbouring districts; and as prosecutions under the provisions of Act XIII of 1859, *do not appear to* have been made to any extent before the past year in this province, the general increase in crime is more apparent than real, and ought not therefore to be laid at the door of the Coorgs. On the other hand the increase of offences being on the whole only 115, which increase has been solely due to the 157 cases of criminal breach of contract, which have been brought on the files of the magisterial courts, it may fairly be deduced that crime amongst them has been rather on the decrease.

Statement No. 2. Criminal Trials.

14. The Superintendent in his report notices only 3 cases of murder, while the returns shew 6. The allusion made by the Superintendent appears to have reference only to the 3 cases in which he acquitted the parties who had been forwarded by the police to his court for preliminary enquiry upon insufficient grounds. Of the remaining 3 included in the returns, 2 were transferred by him for trial to the Sessions Judge of Ashtagram, and have not been, under the circumstances, specially noticed by him in his report, and one was tried under another head. The same principle was evidently adopted in the report of the previous year, which notices only 2 cases of murder, while the police returns shew 6 to have been committed.

Murder.

There were also 2 attempts to murder. It is satisfactory to observe that there has been no actual increase of this heinous crime during the year under review. It is to be regretted, however, that several of the perpetrators in the cases which occurred during the year, have escaped detection and conviction. But it could scarcely be expected, even with a well

Attempts to murder.

organized police force in a high state of efficiency, that any great success in detecting crime of this character could be achieved in a country like Coorg, where the population is sparse and scattered, and where a species of clanship exists among the inhabitants.

Robbery and Dacoity.

15. The Superintendent in his police report states that there was one case of robbery, and one of dacoity during the year, whereas it appears from the calendars of the Sessions Judge of Ashtagram that the latter was tried by him under the head of robbery. This contrasted with the 4 cases of robbery and dacoity committed last year, may be regarded as favorable. The Coorgs are in fact not addicted to the commission of dacoity, and when the crime is perpetrated in the province, it is almost invariably found to have been committed by the inhabitants of the bordering districts.

European British Subjects.

16. There were during the year under notice 4 cases, in which European British subjects were concerned, against 6 in the previous year. Of the former, 2 were disposed of by the Superintendent himself in his capacity of Justice of the Peace, and 2 committed to the High Court of Judicature in Madras.

17 Although the statistics shew a general increase of crime during the year, partly attributable to the distress which was attendant on the rise of prices and comparative scarcity, which prevailed in the early part of the year, yet it is satisfactory to find that this increase has been chiefly in crimes of a lighter nature, such as affray, hurt, dishonest appropriation of property, breaches of municipal rules, and more especially offences under the Breach of Contract Act.

Comparison of Crime during the last 5 years.

18. The comparison of the statistics of crime in two consecutive years, does not invariably afford a true criterion of its increase or decrease amongst a population, as its detection must to a great extent depend upon the efficiency or otherwise of the police ; a comparative statement shewing the number of cases brought to trial and disposed of during the past five years, is therefore annexed, from which it will appear that crime has not been steadily on the increase in Coorg. The cases during the year under review are less by 600, than those in 1863, and exceed those in the intermediate years, by an average of about 100.

Statement of Criminal Cases brought to trial and disposed of during the last 5 years.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Frisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.
Brought to trial. ...	1,113	1,890	790	1,225	619	1,096	678	1,190	791	1,297
Disposed of	1,099	1,850	780	1,214	606	1,075	675	1,176	787	1,289
Remaining at the close of the year.	14	40	10	11	13	21	3	20	4	8

Proportion of convictions to acquittals.

19. The number of convictions to acquittals in the past year bore a proportion of 75 to 25 per cent, whereas in this year the proportion stands as 69 to 31 per cent. The increased number of acquittals, while it shews a careful and patient investigation on the part of the judges, would appear to indicate at the same time, to a certain extent, a want of discrimination on the part of the police in apprehending persons on insufficient grounds.

Statement No. 3. General Result of Criminal Trials.

20. This statement shews the general result of criminal trials disposed of in the several courts of the province during the year.

Proportion of Cases disposed of by each Court.

21. The subjoined table will shew the relative proportion of cases disposed of by the several courts during the year under review, as contrasted with that of 1866.

Proportion of Criminal Cases disposed of by the several Courts in Coory during the years 1866 *and* 1867.

Number of Courts.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	YEARS 1866.		1867.	
13	Parputtigars	102 or 15·22	per cent of the whole No disposed of.	39 or 4·99	per cent of the whole No. disposed of.
8	Soubedars	410 or 61·19	do. do.	389 or 49·74	do. do.
1	Duryaft Cutcherry ..	20 or 2·99	do. do.	8 or 1·02	do. do.
1	Native Assistant Supt. .	67 or 10·0	do. do.	181 or 23·15	do. do.
1	European Asstt. Supt. .	... ...	...	116 or 14·83	do. do.
1	Superintendent . ..	71 or 10·60	do. do.	49 or 6·27	do. do.

22. From the above it will appear that the two Assistants have disposed of a little more than two fifths of the cases under trial during the year. This large proportion of cases disposed of by them is owing to their time having been but little taken up in civil work.

Average duration of cases.

23. The average duration of cases was 6 days for this year, against 5 for the last, and the date of the oldest case pending was the 27th November 1867.

Punishments.

24. The subjoined statement will shew the nature of the punishments inflicted on criminals in 1867, as compared with the previous year.

Nature of Punishments inflicted by the several Magistrates in Coorg, and the Sessions Judge, in the years 1866 *and* 1867.

YEARS.	Total number of persons punished.	Number fined only.	Number imprisoned only.	Number whipped only.	Number sentenced to combined punishment.	Number ordered to find security.	Number sentenced to transportation.	Number sentenced to death.
1867	767	461	87	11	65	139	4	0
1866	711	569	83	13	35	8	3	0
Increase... ...	56	0	4	0	30	131	1	0
Decrease.....	0	108	0	2	0	0	0	0

Fines.

25. The aggregate amount of fines imposed during the present year is Rs. 13,915—3—1, against Rs. 6,447—11—7 of the past year. Out of this sum Rs. 3,431—14—0 were realized, Rs. 7,750 were remitted, Rs. 400 were deducted on account of the escape, &c., of prisoners, and for Rs. 227—5—4 the defaulters suffered imprisonment in lieu ; leaving a balance of Rs. 2,105—15—9. The large increase in fines further evidences that the increase in crime has been chiefly in petty cases.

Criminal Appeals.

26. The number of persons who preferred appeals during the year under review was 37, against 12 in the previous year. Of these 12 were to the Superintendent, from the decisions of Sub-Magistrates, and 5 from the decisions of the European Assistant. Appeals to the

number of 20 were preferred to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, from decisions passed by the Superintendent of Coorg. During the preceding year there was only one appeal to the Judicial Commissioner. The difficulty felt in previous years in making such appeals, on account of the distance of Mercara from Bangalore, has been in a manner obviated by the introduction of pleaders during the year. Statement No. 5 shews the result of these appeals.

Average duration of Appeals.

27. The average duration of appeals in the present year including those made to the Judicial Commissioner was 22 days, against 28 days in the past year, and 54 days was the longest period occupied in the disposal of any one case, against 71 days in the previous year, both which results are favorable.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement No. 6.

28. Under this statement, the actual number of original civil suits instituted in the several courts of the province, and the description of the claims are detailed, but as the returns containing this information which were received from the Superintendent of Coorg for the year 1866, did not furnish the details regarding the number of suits instituted in each court, it is found impracticable to form a comparison between the number instituted in the different courts during the year under report, and the previous year.

Original Suits.

29. The total number of original civil suits filed during the year was 1148, against 1133 in the year previous, shewing an increase of 15 cases. The institutions were distributed as follows:—

In the Soubedars' courts	1,001
„ Duryaft Cutcherry	130
„ Assistant Superintendents' courts .	6
„ Superintendent's Court ...	11
Total.....	1,148

Of this number 659 of 57·4 per cent were suits for bonded debt, 9·7 per cent for simple debt, 11·2 per cent for debt on account, and 8·8 per cent for dues on account of goods sold, while the balance 12·9 per cent were suits of other descriptions.

30. The aggregate value of suits disposed of during the year amounted to Rs. 2,02,674—11—3, as against Rs. 1,57,403—12—2 of the previous year, shewing an increase in value of Rs. 45,270—15—1, which may be looked upon as betokening a state of commercial activity and improved prosperity in the province. Though there has been an increase in value, there has been a decrease of 4 cases in the number disposed of during the year. The number of suits decided, their value, and the number and proportion disposed of by each court, are as follows :—

Statement No. 7. Value of suits disposed of.

COURTS.	No. of suits disposed of.	Value.							Total Value.			Percentage to total number disposed of.
		Not exceeding 5 Rs.	20 "	100 "	500 "	5,000 "	10,000 "	Exceeding 10,000				
Soubedars...	1,003	27	246	543	187	0	0	0	55,803	0	3	86·17
Duryaft Cutcherry.	141	0	0	0	93	51	0	0	79,026	2	9	12·37
Assistant Superintendents	8	0	0	1	4	3	0	0	5,721	15	4	0·69
Superintendent ..	9	0	0	0	1	4	4	0	62,123	8	11	0·77
Total.....	1,164	27	246	544	285	58	4	0	2,02,674	11	3	0

31. 16 original civil cases remained for disposal at the close of the year 1866, in the several courts of the province, 1148 were instituted during the year, and 8 received by transfer; making a total of 1172, which stood for disposal, against 1191 in the year previous. Of the number that remained for trial, 1164 were disposed of as detailed in statement No. 7, 3 were transferred to other courts, and 5 were pending at the close of the year.

Statement No. 8. Original Civil cases.

32. Decrees were passed in 969 cases, viz., exparte in 130 cases, by confession of judgment in 382, and by compromise and consent in 64 cases. The remaining 393 cases were contested and de-

Decrees.

crees were passed in 274 of these in favor of the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, and in 91 for part of the amount, while 28 cases were decided in favor of the defendants ; 195 cases were otherwise disposed of without trial. The percentage of uncontested cases was 49·5, that of cases contested 33·8, and of cases otherwise disposed of 16·7. Of the total number of cases disposed of, 80·84 per cent were decided in favor of the plaintiffs, and 2·41 per cent in favor of the defendants. The average duration of each case disposed of during the year was 42 days, against 52 days in the previous year, which is satisfactory.

Statement No. 9. Appeals.

33. Appeals from the decisions of civil courts were preferred to the number of 79 during the year, which, with 4 that were pending at the close of the year 1866, made a total of 83 remaining for disposal, against 108 of the previous year, shewing a decrease of 25. Of these 13 were withdrawn, leaving 70 for disposal, of which number 26 were decided in favor of the appellants, and 34 in favor of the respondents, and 2 were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of each appeal suit disposed of was 46 days, against 64 days in the previous year, which is also satisfactory.

Statement No. 10. Execution of Decrees.

34. Applications for the execution of decrees were filed during the year to the number of 827, which, together with 19 applications remaining at the close of the year preceding, made a total of 846, against 767 of the year 1866, shewing an increase of 79 cases. Of the number that remained for disposal, 702 were disposed of, and 141 transferred to other courts ; leaving a balance of 3 applications pending at the close of the year. Of those disposed of, 431 decrees were completely executed, 53 were partially executed, but it was found impracticable to enforce execution in 218 cases.

Amount recovered in execution of Decrees.

35. The total amount recovered through the courts during the year was Rs. 63,915—15—10, against Rs. 41,914—12—9 of the previous year. Of the sum recovered, Rs. 5,048—2—8 were realized by the sale of immovable property, and Rs. 3,116—1—0 by the sale of movable property. One judgment debtor was imprisoned for a period of 30 days on account of a sum of Rs. 214—3—6 due by him.

36. The average duration of execution cases was 52 days during

the year, against 70 days in the previous year, which shews that the courts are paying more attention to the advantages of expedition in this branch of their work, than hitherto.

Average duration of execution cases.

37. Jurors and assessors composed of ryots and merchants were employed in 25 civil and criminal cases tried in the Superintendent's court, and in 152 cases tried in the Duryaft Cutcherry. Assessors were also employed in 3 session cases disposed of by the Superintendent of Ashtagram, as Session Judge in Coorg.

Statement No. 11. Jurors and Assessors.

38. 9,359 miscellaneous cases, petitions, &c., including 12 which were pending at the close of the year 1866, remained for disposal during the year under report in the several courts of Coorg, against 6,805 of the previous year, of which 9,350 were disposed of, one was transferred, and 8 were pending at the close of the year. It must be observed that under the head "miscellaneous cases," petitions, references, and papers of all kinds are included, and it is, I believe, the practice of the subordinate officers erroneously to include the most simple references, &c., under this head, with a view to shew the large amount of work performed by them.

Miscellaneous cases.

39. 7 petitions connected with cases in Coorg were filed in the Judicial Commissioner's court during the year; the whole of which were disposed of, and there were none pending at the close of the year.

Petitions filed in the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

40. The value of stamps sold during the year for judicial purposes was Rs. 29,062—2—6, against Rs. 21,819—0—0 in the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs. 7243—2—6, in addition to which, Rs. 83 were recovered under the Stamp Act, and Rs. 865—7—0 imposed as stamp penalties. A sum of Rs. 747—12—0 was refunded on account of suits withdrawn.

Stamps.

41. The Superintendent of Coorg considers that the Registration Act has been of great benefit to the people of Coorg, and there is no doubt that more advantage of it will gradually be taken, as the provisions of the Act are more universally understood. 594 instruments

Registration.

were registered during the year, of which 361 were compulsory, under section 17 of the Act, and 229 were voluntary registrations. There were 4 special registrations under section 52.

Memoranda of Decrees, &c, registered.

42. 253 memoranda of decrees, and 33 general powers of attorney, were also registered.

Registration Fees.

43. The amount of fees realized was Rs. 1821, of which sum Rs. 1554 were expended on account of fixed allowances and Sub-Registrar's fees; leaving a balance of Rs. 266—2—5, which was credited to Government.

GENERAL REMARKS.

44. The result of the past year's administration of this province both in the civil and criminal departments has been satisfactory, and for the most part denotes progressive improvement, keeping pace with, if not to a certain extent inducing, the increase in material prosperity, which has been so marked throughout Coorg since the country has been opened out, and British capital and industry have been so freely applied to the development of its resources. Captain Cole has held the post of Superintendent throughout the year, and has discharged the important duties of his office with the same zeal and assiduity, which have always marked his official career. The appointment of a European Assistant, which was sanctioned in the early part of the year, has relieved that officer of a good deal of the routine and magisterial work, which formerly pressed so heavily upon him, when he was the only European official in the province.

European Assistant Superintendent.

45. Mr. J. F. S. Mackenzie, who was selected from amongst the Assistant Superintendents in the Mysore province to fill the above appointment, is a young officer of promise, and has already made himself of considerable use to the Superintendent, as an efficient Assistant.

Native Assistant Superintendent.

46. It is to be hoped that Mr. C. Soobiah, the Native Assistant, will qualify himself by passing at the ensuing examination for the exercise of higher powers.

COORG JUDL. COMR.'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *4th March* 1868.

C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

No change has been introduced in the year under review in the constitution and organization of the Coorg police, which, excepting in the towns of Mercara and Veerajenderpett, is composed of Jummah ryots, who hold lands on a feudal tenure as a remuneration for the services rendered by them as a body of police. Nor indeed is it meditated to make any change, as the system though in a measure defective, is considered to be the best suited to a mountainous and wooded tract of country like Coorg, and has always been reported to have worked well, while it is undoubtedly popular with the Coorgs themselves.

Statement No. 1. Jummah Ryots.

2. In the towns of Mercara and Veerajenderpett, there is a small body of regular police, who are spoken of by the Superintendent as being the most miserable specimens of their class; I consider it essential that their present rate of pay should be raised, and that they should be placed on a better footing than the common coolies in Coorg, who earn from 7 to 9 Rs. a month.

Regular Police.

3. 820 offences were reported to have been committed in the province during the year under report, against 723 of the year previous, shewing an increase of 97. The increase is, as already noted, mainly owing to the large number of complaints brought under the breach of Contract Act. Of the crimes reported, 653 or 79·6 per cent were detected, 33 cases were withdrawn and struck off, 102 were ascertained to have not been committed, and 32 cases, or 3·9 per cent of the number reported, remained undetected at the close of the year, against 7·33 per cent in the year 1866, which speaks well for the exertions of the police during the year.

Offences reported to have been committed, &c.

4. The value of property reported to have been stolen or otherwise lost during the year was Rs. 14,989—7—6, against Rs. 13,092—13—10 in the previous year, but the Superintendent reports that property to the value of Rs. 13,465—8—1 has been ascertained to have

Value of property stolen, &c.

been involved in the cases of which property to the value of Rs. 11,809 —12—3 was recovered, and restored to the complainants. I doubt the strict accuracy of the figures, as the amount recovered appears to bear an unduly large proportion to the amount stolen.

Description of Offences.

5. The description of offences reported to have been committed, the number ascertained to have actually been committed, the number detected, and that undetected, are given in detail in the table subjoined to para 64 of the Superintendent's report.

Accidental Deaths and Suicides.

6. There were 32 accidental deaths, and 8 suicides during the year under report, against 34 and 8 respectively during the previous year.

Persons killed by wild beasts, and No. of wild beasts killed.

7. Three persons were killed by wild beasts during the year, and 175 wild beasts were killed, against 279 in the previous year.

Statements Nos. 2 and 3.

8. These statements need no comment or remarks, as there is no regularly organized police in Coorg.

Statement No. 4. Result of Police Operations.

9. The general result of police operations in regard to each great class of crime usually dealt with by the police, is given in detail in this table.

COORG JUDL. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE,
4th March 1868.

C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

REPORT ON THE JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

The unsuitableness of the present jail building, and its limited accommodation, have been noticed in previous reports. The erection of a new second class district jail has long since been recommended, and received the sanction of Government upwards of two years ago, but financial and other difficulties seem to have delayed its construction. Measures are, however, now in progress, and it is understood that the ensuing year's Budget will contain provision for the building to be commenced, but the Superintendent has in his report started objections with reference to the site that has been selected, which may possibly lead to a further delay in the completion of the building. Eligible sites are extremely rare about the surrounding plateau of Mercara, and the site now fixed upon has been, after a careful survey and much deliberation, selected by a well constituted committee appointed for the purpose. Still it may perhaps be advisable, before incurring any very heavy outlay in the erection of the new building, to adopt the suggestion made by the Superintendent in his report, and provide temporary accommodation for the prisoners on the site for this year to test its salubrity. Should the locality, after a fair trial be found to be free from objection, the small outlay that may be incurred for such accommodation will be amply compensated for, as the prisoners being on the spot, their labor may be advantageously utilized in the erection of the new building.

2. The returns shew that there were 76 convicts, and 4 under trial prisoners in confinement at the commencement of the year. During the year, 385 prisoners were received into the district jail, against 220 of the previous year. This apparently large increase in comparison with the previous year, was owing to the number of coolies from the coffee estates, who have been brought up under the provisions of Act XIII of 1859, for criminal breach of contract, and from the fact of the prisoners in the Mercara lock-up not having been included in the returns of the preceding year. The aggregate number of prisoners under confinement during the year, including those confined in the talook lock-ups, was 1,196, of these—

Statement No. 1.
No. of Prisoners in the District Jail.

853 Were released by acquittals, expiry of sentence, &c.
2 Were released on account of sickness.
6 Escaped.
6 Died.
4 Were transported.
235 Were transferred to other jails.
90 Remained in custody at the close of the year.

3. The sanatary condition of the prisoners during the year under review was more satisfactory than during the previous year. The percentage of admissions into hospital, having been 32·6, against 48·5, and of mortality 1·28, against 4·39 in the previous year, shewing the death rate to be less than 3·11 per cent, notwithstanding that the daily average number of prisoners was 32 in excess of the previous year.

Statement No. 2. Health.

4. The value of labor performed by the prisoners during the year is estimated as follows:—

Statement No. 3. Estimated value of the labor of Prisoners.

Road making	..	..	Rs.	880	7 6
Public Buildings	...	..	„	777	3 4
Manufactures	..	..	„	225	0 0
		Total	„	1,882	10 10

5. A successful attempt has this year been made to introduce, to a certain extent, intramural labor by the employment of prisoners in handicraft trades, which, it is expected, will hereafter considerably reduce the cost to the Government of the prisoners.

Intramural Labor.

6. This statement exhibits the details of establishment and cost of prisoners for the year. The total cost was Rs. 9,891—3—6, and the average cost of feeding, clothing, and guarding each prisoner is computed at 4 annas and 3 pies per diem, being 7 pies less per head than last year.

Statement No. 4. Cost of Establishment and Prisoners.

7. On the last day of the year, there were 74 prisoners in the jail, 73 were males and only one female. One prisoner was under 16, and one above 60 years of age; the largest proportion of the prisoners were those whose ages ranged from 20 to

No. of Prisoners who remained in Jail on the last day of the year, their ages, &c.

30 years. Of the whole number, 6 were second convictions, 25 of the prisoners could read and write, and 8 were well educated. 9 only of the prisoners were Coorgs, 9 were Mahomedans, 50 Hindus and 6 Pariahs.

Remarks.

8. The Superintendent attributes the favorable results achieved to the active and zealous supervision of his Assistant, Lieutenant Mackenzie, who had charge of the jail during the greater part of the year under review, as also to the energy of Mr. Green, the jailor, who has shewn his fitness for the post to which he has been appointed by the vigorous efforts put forth by him in carrying out measures of improvement. Such advances having been made there is good reason to hope that a thoroughly efficient system as respects the internal economy, management and discipline of the jail in all its details, will be carried out after the new jail buildings are completed.

COORG JUDICIAL COMR.'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *4th March* 1868.

C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX I.

JUDICIAL REPORT ON COORG

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT

FOR 1867.

SECTION I.

PART I. CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original Suits.

1. The total number of suits filed during the year under review was 1156, and only 16 suits had remained pending at the close of the year previous, which gave an aggregate of 1172 suits for 1867; thus shewing a decrease of 19 or 1·59 per cent of the previous year. Out of this number, only 5 suits remained pending in all the courts of this province at the close of the year.

Distribution of decrease.

2. The decrease of 19 suits or 1·59 per cent occurred in the several courts as noted below.

		Increase.	Decrease.
1	Superintendent's Court	5	0
1	Asstt. Superintendent's do.... ...	8	0
1	Duryaft Court	1	0
6	Talook Soubedars	59	0
2	Town	0	92
	Total	73	92

3. Out of the 1164 suits disposed of, 941 or 79·30 per cent were adjudged in favor of plaintiffs, and 28 or 3·38 per cent in favor of defendants. Out of the 941 suits in favor of plaintiffs, 64 were disposed of on the razeenamah of the parties, 382 on confession of judgment or consent of the defendants, and 495 on actual trial; whilst 195 were otherwise disposed of by dismissal, &c.

How adjudged.

The percentage of decisions in favor of plaintiffs was 80·84, against 78·42 in 1866. The percentage of suits actually decided upon trial was 42·52, against 40·15 in 1866.

4. The original suits were disposed of by the several courts in the following proportion :—

Distribution of work.

	1866.	1867.
1 By Soubedars of 2 towns ..	40·49	32·82
2 „ „ „ 6 talooks ..	47·77	53·35
3 „ Duryaft Cutcherry ..	11·39	12·37
4 „ Superintendent of Coorg ..	·35	0·77
5 „ European Assistant Supt. ..	...	0·69

The European and Native Assistant Superintendents have not yet been regularly vested with any civil jurisdiction, but a draft Act for the purpose is now before the Government.

5. The subjoined statement will exhibit the classification of the original suits instituted during the year, but no contrast can be drawn between the results of the 2 years as the heads in the new form are different.

Classification of Original Suits.

Suits for money due on Contract	On written obligation for sums certain (bond debt) ...	659
	On unwritten do. do. (simple debt) ...	111
	On account stated	129
	Money paid or received	25
	Goods sold	101
	For breaches of contract not included in the above ...	38
	Suit for rent	4
	„ for personal property or value thereof	47
Suits for Damages.	For injuries to property	10
	Suits to compel specific performance of contracts ...	1
	„ to settle partnership and other accounts ..	7
	Other suits to declare or establish personal rights ...	2

Claims to Inheritance	Under Hindu Law	6
	„ Mahomedan Law	2
	Suits for partition to real property not included in the above	6
	Actual number instituted ...	1148
	Received by transfer ...	8
	Total.....	1156
	In Revenue.	
	Suits to resume or assess rent free lands	29
	„ regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint or demand	3
	„ not included in the above	1
	Total.....	33
	Grand Total.....	1189

Percentage of landed and personal Properties.

6. The proportion of suits for landed property to personal, was 1·68 per cent, against 1·11 in 1866; irrespective of the revenue suits which would make it 4·60 per cent.

Bankers, &c., *versus* Agriculturists.

7. No accounts have been kept under the new forms to shew the number of actions brought by bankers and traders against agriculturists, against 604 in 1866; but these details will be collected for next year.

I much fear that some ryots are allowing themselves to become involved by an undue confidence of the out-turn of their coffee crops.

Amount litigated.

8. The total value of the property litigated during the year previous shewed an increase of Rs. 40,872 or 33·20 per cent, and this increase has kept pace during the year under review. The total value of such suits amounted to Rs. 2,02,829, against Rs. 1,63,952 of the year previous, giving an increase of Rs. 38,877 or 23·71 per cent. Out of this sum Rs. 1,58,200, or 78·24 per cent were decreed in favor of plaintiffs, and Rs. 10,905—11—9 or 5·44 per cent in favor of defendants; Rs. 33,088—11—2 being otherwise disposed of by default, &c. The suits pending at the close of the year involved a sum of Rs. 634—10—2 only.

The proportion of suits awarded in favor of plaintiffs was 80·84

per cent, against 78·42 in 1866 ; and the average amount litigated in each suit was Rs. 173—11—4, against Rs. 138—7—6 in 1866.

Duration of Original Suits.

9. The average duration in the disposal of original suits was 42 days, against 52 in 1866. The longest time occupied in the disposal of any one suit was 392 days, against 580 days in 1866, and 730 in 1865. This result is satisfactory, and shews that the courts have zealously responded to the demand of the present day.

Litigation to population.

10 Assuming the total population at 127,689 souls, inclusive of the several coolies in the coffee plantations, the census of whom has only been taken this year for the first time, there has been a proportion of one suit to 109 persons, against one to 103 in 1866, and of Rs. 1—9—5 litigated to each person, against Rs. 1—3—3 in the year previous.

Duration of Suits pending.

11. The suits pending at the close of the year shewed an average duration of 71 days, against 73 in 1866. The oldest case on the file, that of the soubedar of Mahadcopett, bore date the 15th July 1867 ; whilst in the year previous the oldest case had been pending for nearly 12 months. This result is also satisfactory, especially when we consider that there is not a single case of previous years remaining unadjudicated.

Costs of Original Suits.

12. The total costs of original suits amounted to Rs. 15,519-7-4, against Rs. 12,323—4—6 of 1866, and the average cost of each suit disposed of during the year under review, was Rs. 13—5—4, against Rs. 10—8—9 in 1866.

Suits of 1867.

13. Out of the number of 1172 suits filed during the year, no less than 1164 were disposed of during the year. Out of this number 33 were appealed, and in 9 cases special appeals were preferred.

Appeals.

14. There were 75 judicial appeals preferred during the year, and only 4 of the year previous remained undisposed of. This gave an aggregate of 79 appeals, against 102 of the year preceding. These appeals were disposed of as follows:—

No.	HOW DISPOSED OF.	1866.	1867.
1	Confirmed	30	27
2	Modified	38	22
3	Reversed	2	9
4	Remanded	3	8
5	Transferred	0	0
6	Otherwise disposed of	25	13
	Total.....	98	79

The number of appeals adjudged in favor of appellants and respondents were respectively 26 and 32; whilst in 1866 the numbers stood at 23 and 54. There were no appeals pending at the close of the year, except 8 cases in the revenue courts.

Appeals to Judicial Commissioner.

15. There were 4 appeals made to the Judicial Commissioner at Bangalore; out of which two were dismissed, and two cases were pending at the close of the year.

Duration of Appeals.

16. The average duration of each appeal suit, actually tried, was 46 days, whilst in the year previous it amounted to 73 days. The average of the whole of the cases disposed of was 38 days, against 65 in 1866. The longest time occupied in the disposal of any appeal was 125 days, against 238 in 1866. This result is also satisfactory.

Details of Appeals pending.

17. As shewn before, there were no appeals whatever pending in the several courts in the close of the year.

Value of Appeals.

18. The appealed suits involved a sum of Rs. 17,653—11—1, against Rs. 18,780—10—8 in 1866. This gave an average of Rs. 223—7—5, and Rs. 218—6—1 for each appeal suit respectively for those 2 years.

Classification of Appeal Suits.

19. The relative proportion of appeals under the different heads, according to the classification adopted for the original suits, will be shewn by the subjoined table.

No.	NATURE OF SUITS.	Decided.		Pending.
		Original.	Appeal.	
1	On written obligation for sum certain (bond debt)	675	29	
2	On un-written do. (simple debt)	111	17	
3	On account stated	129	13	
4	Money paid or received...	25	0	
5	Goods sold	101	0	
6	For breaches of contract not included in the above.	38	5	
7	Suits for rent	4	0	
8	Do. for personal property or value thereof ...	47	10	
9	For injuries to property.	10	0	
10	Suits to compel specific performance of contracts.	1	0	
11	Do. to settle partnership and other accounts ...	7	1	
12	Other suits to declare or establish personal right	2	0	
13	Under Hindu Law	6	2	
14	Do. Mahomedan Law	2	1	
15	Suits for partition to real property not included in the above	6	1	
		1164	79	
	REVENUE.			
1	Suits to resume or assess rent free lands ...	43	10	8
2	Do. regarding illegal exactions, duress, distraint or demand	4		
3	Do. not included in the above...	2		
	Total.....	49	10	8
	GRAND TOTAL...	1213	89	8

Distribution of Suits.

20. The subjoined statement will shew the relative disposal of the suits, original and appeal by the several courts of the province.

No.	COURTS.	Original Suits.		Appeals.	
		1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
1	Superintendent's Court	4	9	46	32
1	European Assistant Superintendent's do.	0	8	0	0
2	Duryaft do.	133	144	52	47
3	Soubedars' Courts...	1031	1003	0	0
	Total.....	1168	1164	98	79

Pauper Suits.

21. There were 10 original and 5 appeal pauper suits, in which Rs. 33—0—0 were recovered finally as the value of stamps, out of Rs. 633—0—0 remitted in the institution of suits.

Execution of Decrees.

22. Inclusive of the arrears, 19 cases of the preceding year, there were 846 applications for the execution of decrees in the several courts of the province, out of which 843 or 99·64 per cent were disposed of, and only 3 cases remained unexecuted at the close of the year. In 1866 the total number of applications amounted to 767, out of which 97·52 per cent were disposed of.

Amount recovered.

23. The total amount recovered through the courts was Rs. 63,915—15—10, and in 1866 Rs. 41,914-12-9. The percentage to the total amount decreed during the year was 37·79, and 37·11 in 1866. Of this sum, Rs. 3,116—1—0 was realized by the sale of immovable, and Rs. 8,523—0—2 by sale of movable property.

Civil Debtors.

24. There was only one judgment debtor who suffered incarceration in the civil debtors' jail, for a period of 30 days on account of a sum of Rs. 214—3—6.

Duration of Execution Cases.

25. The average number of days occupied in the disposal of execution cases was 52, against 70 in 1866.

Interpleader Suits.

26. The subjoined statement will shew the number of interpleader suits received during the year, against 9 in the year previous.

	No.
Superintendent's Court	4
European Asstt. Supt.'s do.	1
Duryaft do.	15
6 Talook do.	2
2 Town do.	5
Total.....	27

Of these, 18 were successful in full, and 9 unsuccessful.

Miscellaneous cases.

27. The subjoined table will exhibit the receipt and disposal of miscellaneous cases, reports and papers during the year, as contrasted with 1866.

	1866.	1867.
Pending	48	12
Received	6,757	9,347
Total.....	6,805	9,359
Disposed of	6,793	9,351
Remaining	12	8

Distribution of Miscellaneous Papers.

28. The miscellaneous cases, reports, &c., were distributed amongst the several courts as follows:—

		1866.	1867.	Pending.
1	Superintendent's Court... ...	1,535	1,256	0
2	European Asstt. Supt.'s, do.	0	107	0
3	Duryaft do.	1,395	1,227	0
4	Talook Soubedars' do.	2,401	4,537	5
5	Town do. do.	1,462	2,224	3
	Total.....	6,793	9,351	8

Average Duration.

29. The average duration in the disposal of such cases and papers is shewn below.

PAPERS.		Supt.'s Court.	Eur. Asstt. Supt.'s Court.	Duryaft Court.	Soubedars.	
					Talook.	Petta.
Miscellaneous Cases	days.	42	1	8	10	11
Petitions	do.	11	3	1	10	16
Other papers. ...	do.	2	2	1	3	2

Stamps.

30. The value of the stamps sold during the year for judicial purposes was Rs. 29,062—2—6, and in 1866 was Rs. 21,819—0—0, shewing an increase of Rs. 7,243—2—6, or 33·19 per cent; besides this sum, Rs. 83 were recovered

as the difference in the value of the stamps used, and those which ought to have been used, and Rs. 865—7—0 as fines under the provisions of the Stamp Act. Rs. 747—12—0 were refunded on account of suits withdrawn.

Registration of Assurances.

31. A separate report regarding the operation of the provisions of Act XX of 1866 has to be submitted through the Registrar General; but it would not be out of place to briefly review the results for the past year. Out of a total number of 594 instruments registered, 361 were compulsorily under section 17 of the Act, and 229 were voluntarily registered. The latter number in proportion to the former, would tend to shew that the people were becoming alive to the advantages of the Act. There were 4 special registrations under section 52.

Memo of Decrees, &c.

32. There were 253 memoranda of decrees registered under sections 41 and 42; and 119 special and 33 general powers of attorney were registered.

Receipts and Expenditure.

33. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,821, and the expenditure under the following heads to Rs. 1,554 13 7.

		Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Fixed salary of Registrar ..	600	0	0
2.	Do. of Clerks and Peons..	432	0	0
3.	Contingencies ..	18	5	7
4.	Commission to Sub-Registrars	504	8	0
	Total Rs.	1,554	13	7

This gave a net balance of Rs. 266—2—5 in favor of the Government. Although the result has been a gain to Government, which was not the intention of the Act, the fixed salaries are now to be done away with. This benefits the Mysore officials, but not those in Coorg. The Registrar will probably be a loser of some 3 or 400 Rs. per annum. In these days the salaries of district officers require to be raised and not clipped, more especially when additional burden is thrown upon them, or they ought to be relieved of such burden.

General Remarks.

34. The working of the provisions of this Act has been confessedly bad. The Act was suddenly introduced, and no Registrar General was appointed for some months afterwards. There were consequently

no rules framed, and the Registrar and Sub-Registrars were left to carry out the provisions of the Act.

The only European official in a district largely colonized by Europeans, I was over-burdened with work, and unable to pay that close attention to the Act, which it deserved. With regard to the Sub-Registrars, I have already shewn that it is a matter of surprise and congratulation that so much has been done with such material. The soubedars were personally unable to attend to the duties without neglecting other duties equally, if not more, important, and the allowance was so small that no fit man could be procured as a clerk. Confessedly bad as the work has been, I do not believe from the reports of the recent inspections by the Registrar General, that it has been much worse than that of the offices at Bangalore itself, which have had the advantage of having been under the eyes of the Registrar General from the very introduction of the Act.

PART II. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Penal Statistics.

Powers.

35. The powers of the several courts have often been described, and it only remains for me to state that three parputtigars in charge of nàds or sub-divisions of talooks, have passed their examinations in the Penal and Procedure Codes, and been invested with the powers of a Sub-Magistrate of the 2nd class. This is the first fruit of the system adopted of examining these officers in the several Codes, during the annual tour through their districts.

Cases.

36. The aggregate number of cases on the files of the several courts, inclusive of 3 cases of the year previous, amounted to 897, involving 1489 prisoners, against 794 cases and 1390 prisoners in 1866. This increase arose chiefly in cases of breach of contract, under the provisions of Act XIII of 1859.

The appointment of an European Assistant Superintendent for south Coorg, led to the planters of that portion of the district to file more complaints under that Act.

Disposal of Cases.

37. The subjoined statement will shew how these cases were disposed of, as contrasted with the year previous.

		1866.	1867.
1	Disposed of	672	782
2	Transferred	43	89
3	Committed	81	22
	Total.....	796	893
	Remaining.....	5	4
	Grand Total.....	801	897

Out of the number of cases committed, there were three to the Sessions Judge of Ashtagram, and two, involving Europeans, to the High Court at Madras. The latter were for causing in each case the death of a native, who happened unhappily to have a much enlarged and diseased spleen. One case is now before the Sessions at Madras, and in the other the accused was acquitted even on the lowest charge.

By what Courts disposed of.

38. The relative proportion of cases disposed of between the several courts, as contrasted with that of 1866, is shewn to be as follows:—

		1866.	1867.
1	Superintendent	71 or 10·60 per cent	49 or 6·
1	European Assistant Superintendent	...	116 „ 14·83
1	Native Assistant Superintendent...	67 „ 10	181 „ 23·15
1	Duryaft Cutcherry	20 „ 2·99	8 „ 1·02
8	Soubedars	410 „ 61·19	389 „ 49·74
13	Parputtigars	102 „ 15·22	39 „ 4·99
	Total.....	670 or 100·	782 or 100·

Out of the number of parputtigars, however, two were dismissed, and one died during the year.

Description of Offences.

39. The description of offences brought to trial during the year under review, as classified under the respective sections of the Penal Code, is exhibited in the subjoined table.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	1866.	1867.
Passing bad or altered coin, 239 to 243	1	2
Altering Government stamp, 260 to 263	1	1
Making or possessing instruments for counterfeit coin, 233, 235 and 245	1	0
Using or possessing false weight, 264 to 267	0	5
Personating a public servant, 170, 171	1	0
Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist public servant, 183 to 187	0	3
Intentional insult or interruption in a judicial proceeding, 228	0	1
Harboring an offender, 212 to 216	0	2
Escape from lawful custody, 224, 226	0	3
Disobeying summons or notice, 172 to 175	13	9
Giving valuable thing to influence public servant, 116, 161 ...	3	3
Public servant negligently suffering prisoners to escape, 223	0	8
Giving false evidence 193, 196	6	5
False charge of offence, 211	0	5
Forgery or fraudulently using forged document, 465 to 469, 471, 472, 476	5	4
Public nuisance, 269 to 294	0	3
Affray, 143 to 158, 160	8	14
Offences relating to religion, 295 to 298	1	0
Murder, 302	2	3
Attempt to murder, 307	0	2
Culpable homicide, 304, 308	1	0
Concealment of birth, 318	0	1
Administering stupefying drugs with intent to commit offence, 328	1	0
Grievous hurt, 325, 326	12	4
Hurt, 323, 334	0	9
Wrongful restraint, 341	1	1
Do. confinement, 347, 348	0	1
Assault or use of criminal force, 352	183	158
Do. or do. to a woman to outrage her modesty, 354 ...	0	1
Criminal intimidation or insult, 504 to 509	105	95
Unlawful compulsory labor, 370 to 374	1	0
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication, 510	16	28
Abducting a woman to compel marriage, 363, 366, 369 ...	3	1
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent, 498 ...	3	4
Adultery, 497	0	2
Rape, 376	0	1
Defamation, 500 to 502	2	6
Dacoity, 395	2	0
Robbery, 392	2	1
Extortion, 384 to 389	1	2
House-breaking or house trespass in order to commit theft, 451, 454, 457	6	8
Theft, 379, 380, 381	103	96

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	1866.	1867.
Dishonestly receiving stolen property, 411, 414	5	1
Dishonest misappropriation of property, 403, 404	10	17
Criminal breach of trust, 406 to 409	17	26
Cheating, 417	6	9
Committing mischief by fire, 436, to 440	1	0
Criminal trespass, 447, 448	8	0
Mischief, 426	22	25
Destroying land marks, 434	0	1
Breaking closed receptacle, 461, 462	0	1
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood, 295 ...	0	1
Bad habit or repute, 297	0	1
Criminal breaches of contract of service, 490, 492... ...	0	1
Breaches of law relating to abkari	117	3
Do. do. to municipal		40
Do. do. of Contract Act XIII of 1859 ...		157
Do. do. of Arms and Ammunition Act 31 of 1860		1
Do. do. of Stamp Act 10 of 1862 ...		2
Do. do. of Cattle Trespass Act III of 1857 ...		2
Do. do. of Forest Rule...		1
Gaming and lotteries		1
Total...	670	782

40. There were 3 cases of murder this year, against 2 last year. In these cases, all the accused persons were acquitted. There were also two attempts to murder. Of the more heinous offences against property, there were no cases of dacoity and but one of robbery, but the cases of house-breaking had risen from 6 to 8. It will be apparent that the increase of cases is mainly due to the extended applications of the provisions of Act XIII of 1859. This Act has proved most useful to the planter, as the maistries and coolies used coolly to desert, and the planter had no remedy, except by a tedious civil process. The working of this Act must, however, be watched most carefully, as the Coorgs, finding that our Government will not recognize their jummah or hereditary slaves, are now in the habit of making large advances, which are never cleared off, and thus these classes are now more effectively secured as their bond slaves through the very medium of our own courts.

Review of Offences.

41. The convictions bore a proportion of 69 to 31 of acquittals, against 75 to 25 in 1866.

Percentage of Convictions and to Acquittals.

42. The annual revenue accounts have never shewn the large number of coolies employed on the coffee estates, and, though it is difficult to guage such a fluctuating population, I have endeavoured to do so, and sent round census papers to all proprietors to fill-up and shew the number of people employed on each estate. I may add that it was essential to do so, as the increase in the number of criminal cases (breach of contract) was due to these very classes. The number of persons so employed is reckoned at 11,862, which, added to the total of the population makes an aggregate of 1,27,689 souls ; and the number of offences brought to trial would bear a proportion of one to every 163 of the population, against one to every 167 in 1866.

Percentage to Population.

43. The aid of punchayet or assessors was called in by the several courts as follows :—

Punchayets and Assessors.

By Superintendent's in	25 Cases.
„ Assistant Superintendents'	None.
„ Soubedars'.	None.

I brought to notice last year the nature of the institution of the punchayet of the Duryaft cutcherry. With the march of civilization and improvement of our courts, this time honored cutcherry, like others of its class, has been doomed. When investing the European and Native Assistant Superintendents with civil jurisdiction, the abolition of this court was a necessity ; but I much deplore the cessation of the nomination of the punchayetdars. The members are selected in rotation from all parts of the country and from all classes of the people. There were always four sitting at a time, and each received one rupee for each day the court was actually held. The selection was the reward for long service and good conduct among the potails and thukkas (or heads) of nàds, and for meritorious conduct generally among the people. The honor of serving on the punchayet of the Duryaft court was much appreciated, and I have often been told by a fine old Coorg that he had served on the punchayet, and the man looked as if he was proud of the distinction. In this manner all potails and heads of nàds came to Mercara, and took their turn in serving the Government. Among such a feudal and martial race, such an institution is invaluable, and I would strongly urge the importance of continuing the allowance and allowing the nominees

to be employed as assessors in my court, the sessions court, and other courts at head quarters requiring their services.

Nature of Punishment.

44. There was no sentence of death passed during the year, four were transported for life, a greater punishment than death to a Coorg, and 150 were sentenced to imprisonment for various periods ranging from one month to 7 years, and one exceeding 7 years. There were 526 fined and 12 persons flogged. The number of persons directed to find surety had increased to 139, but this was due to the working of the breach of Contract Act as many had to find surety for the due performance of their contracts. There were 519 persons fined in sums not exceeding 200 Rs., and 4 in sums from 200 to 1,000 and 3 in sums from 1,000 to 2,000.

Average of Fines to Cases.

45. The average amount of fine to each prisoner was Rs. 26—7—3, against Rs. 10—6—3. The fines over 1,000 Rs. had been imposed in a sandalwood fraud case, but were remitted by the Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

Duration.

46. The average duration in the disposal of original cases was 6 days to 5 days in 1866, and the longest period occupied in the disposal of any case was 90 days, against 86. The date of the oldest case pending was the 27th November 1867.

Appeals.

47. There were 26 cases appealed in 1867, against 12 in 1866, and were disposed of as follows :—

		1866.	1867.
1	Confirmed	8	4
2	Modified	2	4
3	Rejected	0	11
4	Reversed	0	4
5	Remanded	2	1
	Total.....	12	24
	Remaining.. ...	0	2
	Grand Total....	12	26

The percentage of appealed cases to appealable was 4·83.

Duration.

48. The average number of days occupied in the disposal of appeals, was 19 days, against 28 in 1866, and the longest period occupied in any case was 52 days, against 71 days in 1866.

There were no appeals pending in the courts in Coorg, except two in the Ashtagram Superintendent's court at the close of the year.

Sessions cases.

49. The Superintendent of Coorg, as Sub-Session Judge, disposed of 25 sessions cases, against 17 in 1866. Of this number, there were 37 persons convicted, and 7 acquitted, 2 having died and one escaped.

European British Subjects.

50. There were 2 charges against British subjects disposed of by the Superintendent of Coorg as Justice of the Peace, and 6 in 1866. Four persons were committed to the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 3 for having caused the death of a native in a bazaar row, and one for having caused the death of his horse-keeper: all were acquitted.

Miscellaneous Cases.

51. The number of miscellaneous cases, petitions, &c., received during the year by the several courts amounted to 16,574, against 12,388 in 1866, of which 16,558 were disposed of, leaving 16 in arrears in all the courts. This shews an increase of 4186 cases, &c., or 33·79 per cent. The date of the oldest paper pending at the close of the year was the 4th April 1867.

The increase of 2,578 cases or 26·28 per cent in 1866 was animadverted on by the Offg. Judicial Commissioner under an erroneous impression, I believe, that these papers did not include all the reports and urzis from the lower courts and the orders from the upper courts. Such reports, orders, returns, tabular statements, &c., increase annually; especially when it is remembered that Coorg has been till of late a purely agricultural district, with simple mountaineers as the residents, and the voluminous and multitudinous forms and returns of the present day were not in force in former years.

Fines.

52. The distribution of the fines inflicted by the several courts will be exhibited in the subjoined table.

	COURTS.	1866.	1867.
1	Superintendent	3,526 0 0	10,346 4 0
1	European Assistant Superintendent ..	0	1,057 5 9
1	Native Assistant Superintendent ..	1,024 7 0	962 5 4
1	Duryaft Cutcherry	124 2 0	161 0 0
6	Talook Soubedars	653 12 0	558 0 0
2	Town Soubedars	521 6 7	627 4 0
	Parputtigars	398 0 0	203 0 0
	Total.....	6,247 11 7	13,915 3 1

Out of this sum Rs. 3,431—14—0 were recovered, and for Rs. 227—5—4 the defaulters suffered imprisonment in lieu, and Rs. 7,750 were remitted, and Rs. 400 deducted on account of the escape of the prisoners, &c., leaving a balance of Rs. 2,105—15—9.

Compensation.

53. The compensation recovered and paid to complainants, under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code, amounted to Rs. 852—13—0.

Amends to accused.

54. No amends were awarded under Section 270 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Confiscations.

55. No property was adjudged as confiscated or forfeited under section 184 of the Procedure Code.

Nature of Punishments.

56. The subjoined tabular statement will exhibit the various degrees of punishments inflicted, as contrasted with those of the previous year.

PUNISHMENTS.	1866.	1867.
Hanged	0	0
Transported for life	2	4
Do. for 7 years	1	0
Imprisonment not exceeding 14 years	0	0
Do. do. 7 years	1	1
Do. above 2 years not exceeding 7 years ...	7	13
Do. above 6 months not exceeding 2 years ...	22	39
Do. above 15 days and not exceeding 6 months ...	88	66
Do. not exceeding 15 days	0	32
Fined	601	526
Flogged	11	12
Security for good behaviour	4	3
Do. for peace	4	0
Do. to perform work agreeably to Breach of Contract Act...	0	136
Total ...	744	832

Whipping Act.

57. The number of stripes, awarded under Act VI of 1864, was as follows :—

	Prisoners.	
	1866.	1867.
10 Stripes	0	3
10 to 20 do...	7	9
20 to 30 do...	7	0
Total	14	12

Of these 6 were adults and 6 youths; among the adults 5 were whipped in lieu of other punishments and only one in addition to fine.

Insane Persons.

58. There is no lunatic asylum in Coorg, and no insane persons, in the medical sense of the word, were found or taken up.

General Remarks.

59. As anticipated by me, considerable relief has been afforded to the Superintendent by the appointment of an European Assistant, and at the same time the urgent need for a Magistrate in south Coorg has been met.

I trust that the general working of the courts will be considered satisfactory.

PART III. POLICE.

Feudal Police.

60. I stated last year that the Jummah ryots of Coorg continued to perform their duties as the feudal police in an efficient manner, and that I considered that no better system could possibly exist for such a country. The Offg. Judicial Commissioner was inclined to concur with me on the grounds that it was "probably more easy to de-"tect crime in small communities, like those to be found in Coorg, than "in large ones." In a hill district like Coorg, with small isolated agri-

cultural communities and with no towns of any size, where the doings of all are at once or soon after known, the proportion of crimes detected to those reported can be more safely relied on. Moreover, if these mountaineers were to be replaced by a regular police, which could only be recruited from low-country men, they would necessarily feel that the confidence of Government was withdrawn from them, and that they themselves were no longer responsible for the prevention or discovery of acts, the clue to which no ordinary police could hope to unravel. The climate also in most localities is so deadly to the classes generally found in the police, that the force would soon become utterly demoralized and hors-de-combat.

Crimes.

61. During the year under review there were 820 offences involving Rs. 14,989—7—6 reported, against 723 and Rs. 13,092—13—10 in 1866. Out of this number, 653 offences, involving Rs. 11,809—12—3, were detected, and 32 cases, involving Rs. 1,655—11—10, remained undetected.

Percentage detected.

62. In 1866 the percentage of detected to total offences reported amounted to 92·67, whilst during the year under review it was 96·1, and of undetected to 3·9, against 7·33 in 1866.

Value of Property stolen.

63. The total value of property reported to have been stolen, or otherwise lost, amounted to Rs. 14,989—7—6, against Rs. 13,092—13—10 in 1866, but only Rs. 13,465—8—1 was proved during the enquiries and trials, of which Rs. 11,809—12—3 worth was duly recovered.

Percentage of Property.

64. The average value of the property proved to have been lost, was Rs. 19—10—6, and that of property recovered Rs. 18—1—4 or 87·7 per cent, against 64·23 in 1866.

Detected and un-detected Crimes.

65. The relative proportion between discovered and untraced crimes was as follows:—

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Reported during the year.		Ascertained to have been not committed.		Detected.		Total.		Undetected.	
			Property.		Property.		Property.		Property.		Property.
1	Passing bad or altered coin, 239 to 243 ...	2	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	2	0 0 0	2	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
2	Altering Government stamp, 260 to 263 ...	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
3	Using or possessing false weight, 264 to 267 ...	5	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	5	0 0 0	5	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
4	Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist public servants, 183 to 187	3	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	3	0 0 0	3	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
5	Intentional insult or interruption in a judicial proceeding, 228	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
6	Harbouring an offender, 212, 216... ...	2	0 0 0	2	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	2	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
7	Escape from lawful custody, 224	3	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	3	0 0 0	3	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
8	Disobeying summons, 172, 175	9	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	9	0 0 0	9	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
9	Giving valuable thing to influence public servant, 116, 161	3	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	3	0 0 0	3	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
10	Public servant negligently suffering prisoners to escape, 223	8	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	8	0 0 0	8	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
11	Giving false evidence, 193, 196	5	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	4	0 0 0	5	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
12	False charge of offence, 211	5	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	5	0 0 0	5	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
13	Forgery or fraudulently using forged document, 465, 467	5	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	4	0 0 0	5	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
14	Public nuisance, 269 to 294	3	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	2	0 0 0	3	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
15	Affray, 160	14	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	13	0 0 0	14	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
16	Murder from other motives, 302	5	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	4	0 0 0	5	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
	Do. from motives connected with women, 302	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
17	Attempt to murder, 307	3	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	3	0 0 0	3	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
18	Culpable homicide, 304	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
19	Concealment of birth, 318	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
20	Grievous hurt, 325, 326	5	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	5	0 0 0	5	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
21	Hurt, 323, 334	9	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	8	0 0 0	9	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
22	Wrongful restraint, 341	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
23	Do. confinement, 347, 348	1	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
24	Assault or use of criml. force, 352 ...	*158	0 0 0	26	0 0 0	108	0 0 0	134	0 0 0	0	0 0 0

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Reported during the year.		Ascertained to have been not committed.		Detected.		Total.		Undetected.	
			Property.		Property.		Property.		Property.		Property.
25	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman to outrage her modesty, 354	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
26	Criminal intimidation or insult, 504 to 509 ...	*94	0 0 0	6	0 0 0	84	0 0 0	90	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
27	Causing annoyance in state of intoxication, 510	28	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	28	0 0 0	28	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
28	Abducting a woman to compel marriage, 366 ...	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
29	Enticing a married woman, 498	4	0 0 0	2	0 0 0	2	0 0 0	4	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
30	Adultery, 497	2	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	2	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
31	Rape, 376...	1	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
32	Defamation, 500 to 502...	6	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	5	0 0 0	6	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
33	Dacoity, 395	1	329 15 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	1	329 15 0
34	Robbery, 392...	1	70 0 0	1	70 0 0	0	0 0 0	1	70 0 0	0	0 0 0
35	Extortion, 384, 389	3	16 0 0	1	6 0 0	2	10 0 0	3	16 0 0	0	0 0 0
36	House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft, 451, 454, 457	9	0 0 0	4	0 0 0	5	0 0 0	9	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
37	Theft, 379, 380, 381	122	12,801 10 7	31	1,278 6 2	64	10,554 5 7	95	11,832 11 9	27	968 14 10
38	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, 411, 414	1	316 0 0	0	0 0 0	1	316 0 0	1	316 0 0	0	0 0 0
39	Dishonest misappropriation of property, 403, 404	16	98 2 8	2	33 0 0	14	65 2 8	16	98 2 8	0	0 0 0
40	Criminal breach of trust, 406 to 409 ...	31	1,019 12 6	3	117 9 3	24	545 5 3	27	662 14 6	4	356 14 0
41	Cheating, 417	9	213 12 0	0	0 0 0	9	213 12 0	9	213 12 0	0	0 0 0
42	Mischief, 426	25	124 2 9	4	19 0 0	21	105 2 9	25	124 2 9	0	0 0 0
43	Destroying land marks, 434	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
44	Breaking closed receptacle, 461, 462 ...	1	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
	Total.....	610	14,989 7 6	93	1,523 15 5	457	11,809 12 3	550	13,333 11 8	32	1,655 11 10
	Minor Offences.....	*210	0 0 0	9	0 0 0	196	0 0 0	205	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
	Grand Total.....	820	14,989 7 6	102	1,523 15 5	653	11,809 12 3	755	13,333 11 8	32	1,655 11 10

* Permitted to be withdrawn or struck off otherwise... 33

Total 788

66. Out of the 6 cases of murder, 2 cases were committed to the sessions, 3 were dismissed for want of evidence, and 1 was tried under another head for misappropriating the deceased's property after death, as the cause of death was not discoverable.

Review of Cases.

67. There was one case of robbery and one of dacoity, against 4 in 1866. The former was dismissed for want of evidence, and the latter was not detected. The facility of passing across the frontier renders it most difficult to detect such crimes, which have no home in the province itself.

Robbery & Dacoity.

68. The number of accidental deaths and suicides was 32 and 8 respectively, against 34 and 8 in the year previous. There were 3 persons killed by wild beasts, and 175 wild beasts were killed during 1867, against 279 in 1866. The number of deaths amongst travellers and pauper residents amounted to 129, against 157 in 1866.

Accidental Deaths.

69. There were 33 houses accidentally destroyed by fire, but no lives were lost. The value of property destroyed amounted to Rs. 5,215—15—6. I may add that most of the houses in Coorg are thatched.

Houses burnt.

70. The only regular police force, a small one, is in the towns of Mercara and Veerajenderpett. These peons are however the most miserable specimens of their class to be found anywhere. In a country in which the common cooly can earn his 7 to 9 Rs. a month, it is most difficult to get good men, and the majority of the present men are alike incapable of suppressing or detecting crime.

General Remarks.

PART IV. JAILS.

Preliminary Remarks.

71. During the early part of the year under review, an European jailor was appointed, and Mr. Jennings, the present manager of my office, commenced those reforms and improvements, which were

European Jailor.

so much needed in the sudder jail and which have now been thoroughly carried out by sergeant Green, under the able and energetic supervision of my Assistant, Lieutenant Mackenzie. This officer was appointed in May last, and has had charge of the jail. To show the urgent need of European supervision over such an institution, I may here mention that a Brahmin convict had acquired such influence in the jail as to make the peons over him discharge his duties for him! When the European jailor was appointed, he one day took this convict with him to the market to carry the vegetables for the jail, and on his return, when toiling up the hill leading to the fort, he happened to turn round and found the guard peon carrying the load and the "Swamy" walking coolly up! It was also discovered that this convict used to employ the peons to fetch his wife after the jail had been closed for the night!

On Doctor Nash's recommendation, ventilating apertures were made in the inner walls of the wards. The prisoners used also to sleep on the floor, which was so damp, especially in the monsoon, that the boards had become perfectly rotten. I have had these boards removed and the floor remade with rammed earth, and raised the boards for each prisoner's bed on cross supports of bricks in chunam, so that each prisoner is well above the floor.

Sudder Jail.

72. The new jail has not yet been erected, and though the sanitary condition of the present building has been much improved, still I consider that the locality and its vicinity to the officers' quarters and regimental lines objectionable, in the event of any epidemic breaking out. The present building also cannot provide accommodation for the jailor, and the abuses I have shewn will clearly demonstrate the necessity of causing the jailor to reside in the jail premises.

Site for new Jail.

73. I am, however, not certain that the site selected for the new jail is a healthy one, though it has been selected by a regular committee, as the new jailor resides in a house opposite and has suffered from fever, and Lieutenant Freeth also suffered much when residing in the same house, though he no doubt contracted the fever whilst engaged on his duties in the Survey department. I would propose to establish a subsidiary jail in the old buildings on the proposed site for this year to test the point, before any expense in further building is

incurred, as all such low portions of the Mercara plateau have been notoriously unhealthy during the past year.

Increase in number of Prisoners.

74. The officer in charge of the jail, whose report I have considered advisable to submit intact, has shewn the large increase of 165 prisoners during the year; but this increase though alarming can be accounted for by the fact that they were nearly all coolies and laborers from the coffee estates, brought up on warrants for breach of contract under Act XIII of 1859. Such prisoners either re-paid the advances made or agreed to work, and only remained in confinement for a day or two. Again in statement No. I, out of the 710 prisoners in the talook lock-ups, no less than 229 were transferred to the Sudder jail and there shewn twice over in the number of 385 shewn as received in that jail. This reduces the aggregate of 1094 prisoners to 865.

Intramural labor.

75. The system of intramural labor has been introduced this year, and the prisoners have been employed as goldsmiths, basket-makers, rope-makers, carpenters, cotton-spinners, weavers, potters and blacksmiths, Good cloth is now being made in the jail for the clothing of the convicts, and a small Lithographic Press is being worked for the public offices.

Statistics of convicts.

76. There were 73 male and only 1 female convicts, of whom the majority 43 were from 20 to 30 years of age and 19 from 30 to 40. There were only 2 above 50 years. Of these again only 6 were second convictors, and there were 25 who could read and write, and 8 were well educated. The previous trades and professions of those convicts were as follows.

Agriculturists	20
Laborers	30
Watchman	1
Carpenter	1
Masons	2
Worker in metal	1
Shopkeepers	10
Writers	2
Potter	1
Goldsmith	1
Weaver	1

Bricklayer	..	..	..	1
Shoemakers	..	..	..	2
Cook	..	..	..	1
			Total.	74

There were 12 bachelors and 8 widowers. Among the married, there were 48 with one wife and 6 with two wives; and 25 had children not exceeding 3, and 6 had more than 3 children.

77. Among these convicts, there were only 9 Coorgs, the rest being Mahomedan (9) and Hindu (59) settlers. The average height of the Coorgs was 5½ and that of other races 5¼. The average weight of the Coorg was 126 lbs, against 110 of other races.

Castes and Races.

The rest of the report I will leave in Mr. Mackenzie's words.

78. 'The sudder jail at Mercara has, for the year under review, been located in the old buildings in the outer fort. From the death rate, calculated on the prison population, 1·28 per cent, it will be seen that the building, however unsuitable from its proximity to the fort and public offices, is by no means unhealthy.'

Sudder Jail.

79. 'At the commencement of the year, there were 76 convicts and 4 prisoners under trial in the sudder jail, 21 in the talook jails. During the present year 385 prisoners have been received into the sudder jail, 710 into the talook jails, making an aggregate of 1,095, of these 6 died and 1,100 were released or otherwise disposed of, leaving at the end of the year 74 convicts and 16 under trial. In the district jail, 385 prisoners were received, against 220 last year, being an increase of 165. The number of deaths last year 9, this year 6; decrease 3. Talook jails were not included in the last returns. This will account for the larger number of prisoners who have passed through the jails this year, as compared with the return furnished last year.'

Number of Prisoners.

80. 'There were 6 patients in hospital at the beginning of the year, and 152 were admitted during the year, against 138 of the previous year. The causes of admission were:'—

Sickness.

DISEASES.	1866.	1867.
Fever	46	67
Dysentery	43	40
Cholera...	0	0
Diarrhœa	20	11
Small Pox	1	0
Other diseases	28	34
Total.....	138	152

'Out of these, 147 were discharged as cured and 6 died; 5 were in hospital at the close of the year.'

Deaths.

81. 'The deaths during the year were 6, against 9 in 1866, and the causes as follows:'—

DISEASES.	1866.	1867.
Diarrhœa	2	1
Dysentery	4	3
Other diseases	3	2
Total.....	9	6

Percentage of Mortality.

82. 'The total number of prisoners admitted into the jail during the year was 466, admissions into hospital 152 or 32·6 per cent, against 48·5 per cent in 1866, being a decrease of 15·9 per cent. The percentage of mortality to the prison population 1·28, against 4·39 in the previous year, being a decrease of 3·01.'

'The daily average number of prisoners in 1866 was 62· in 1867, 94·74.'

'The percentage of mortality, calculated on the daily average strength, was in 1866, 14·51. This year 6·33.'

'The average number of prisoners in 1866 was 62, this year 94·74, increase 32·74, and still the death rate is less by more than half, a fact which goes some way to shew that, for natives in a hill climate, over-ventilation is as bad as if not worse than over-crowding.'

83. 'The actual cost of maintaining the prisoners in all jails amounted to Rs. 9,891—3—6, and the average cost of a prisoner per diem was 0—4—3, being 7 pie less than last year.'

Cost.

ITEMS.	1866.			1867.		
Feeding	0	1	9	0	1	7
Guarding	0	1	2	0	0	9
Establishment	0	1	0	0	1	3
Clothing	0	0	2	0	0	2
Hospital charges	0	0	2	0	0	1
Contingencies	0	0	7	0	0	4
Addition and repairs to buildings	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total.....	0	4	10	0	4	3

84. 'The amount realized by convict labor appears less this year than last. But a large portion of labor was expended in reducing the cost of contingencies and in repairs to the building.'

Nature and Value of Work.

'The cost of a prisoner per diem is 7 pie less this year than last. The average value of the daily work of each prisoner was 0—3—10. The value of the work performed by them was distributed under the following heads:'—

1.	Roads	880—7—6
2.	Public buildings	777—3—4
3.	Manufactures, brick-making ..	225—0—0
	Total....	1,882 10 10

85. 'The fresh poudrette is no longer buried close to the jail compound, but is removed daily and used as manure in a coffee garden.'

Dry-earth Conservancy.

86. 'The jail garden has supplied the prisoners with ¼ the quantity of vegetables used in the jail during the year. The whole quantity might be supplied, but there is no more land available at the present site nor within easy distance of the jail.'

Jail Garden.

'The greater portion of the labor is extramural. But lately a larger number of prisoners have been employed on intramural labor;

weaving, pot, basket and rope-making have been introduced and a considerable saving in jail expenses will be made. All articles necessary for the jail and which were formerly bought in the bazaar, are now made up by the prisoners themselves.'

Juvenile Offenders.

87. 'Only two prisoners under 20 years of age have been received into the sudder jail during the year. They are kept during the night separate from the other prisoners, and during the day are employed on work which comes under the more immediate notice of the European jailor. The advantage of having a European jailor, more especially a hard working and zealous one like Mr. Green, are exemplified in the better discipline maintained in the jail and increased work obtained from the prisoners who are beginning to learn the meaning of "hard labor."'

(Signed) J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Asstt. Supt. in charge of the Jail.
R. A. COLE,
Superintendent.

Concluding Remarks.

88. In conclusion, I would venture to hope that the Government will consider that the Judicial Administration of the province has been on the whole satisfactory. There is still, however, much to be done. The dawn of progress is just breaking over these mountain ranges, and when we remember the simple-minded and uneducated races we have had to deal with, it is a matter of surprise to find them even so forward in comprehending and grappling with the procedure and technicalities of our more perfected law.

I must now briefly allude to the services of some of those, without whose zealous co-operation no progress can be effected. Lieutenant J. S. F. Mackenzie has worked hard and well, and promises, with training, to be a very efficient officer. Mr. C. Soobiah, my Coorg Assistant, has discharged his judicial duties to my entire satisfaction. He has studied hard to qualify himself for the higher powers and will no doubt be successful at the next examination. Mr. Shamanah, the Judicial Sheristadar of my court, has discharged his duties as usual in a most efficient manner.

MERCARA,
4th February 1868.

R. A. COLE,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX II.

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE,

From

L. RICKETTS, ESQ.,
Registrar General of Assurances,
Coorg.

To

CAPTAIN J. A. CAMPBELL,
Secretary to the Commissioner
for the affairs of Coorg.

DATED BANGALORE, 20*th April* 1868.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit to the Commissioner, the following report on the administration of the Registration Department of Coorg for the calendar year 1867.

2. As explained in my report for Mysore, under the discretion allowed by section 56 of Act XX of 1866, the then Registrar General directed that the registers, rules relating to entries, and the indexes thitherto kept in conformity with section 56 of Act XVI of 1864, should be retained and observed till the 31st December 1866. With the exception, therefore, of a fresh set of rules, and a revised table of fees adapted to the requirements of Act XX of 1866, it may be stated that the registration work of 1866, as to detail, was conducted under the old Act and forms of 1864, whilst that of the year under report has been conducted in every respect under the new Act of 1866.

Total number of registrations.

3. The total number of registrations, excluding memoranda of decrees, and wills and authorities to adopt, is 594, against a similar total of 646 in 1866. Owing to Act XVI of 1864 having been introduced into Coorg at an earlier period than in Mysore, the period for registering old documents also expired at an earlier date. This fact has not been sufficiently attended to in the returns, and consequently I cannot tell with accuracy the number of such old documents. I roughly calculate their number at 96, and with this allowance it will be seen that the registrations of 1867 exceed that of 1866, by about 44 instruments.

4. The 594 registrations of 1867 comprise 526 in book I, and 68 in book VI. Of the registrations in book I, 365 were compulsory, and 161 optional, making with the above 68 in all, 229 optional registrations, or a proportion of optional to total registration of 39 per cent. This proportion is greater than that of Mysore by 9 per cent; but whether this result is owing to increased perception of the benefits of voluntary registration, or a yet not clear knowledge of the difference between it and compulsory registration, I am not quite prepared to say. Though looking at the conflicting ratios, as shewn below, in the different offices, I think the conclusion may be arrived at that where there were better opportunities for learning the provisions of the Act, there the optional registration was less than in places where the reverse was probably the case. As this subject has been dwelt on at length in my report for Mysore, as also in a separate communication on the same subject, I refrain from enlarging upon it here.

Compulsory and Optional registrations.

NAMES OF OFFICES.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Percentage of optional to total registration.
Coorg Registry Office	44	25	69	36
Mercara Sub-Registry Office ...	146	80	226	35
Padynalknàd do.	41	17	58	29
Yedaynalknàd do.	91	36	127	28
Kiggutnàd do.	3	5	8	62
Nunjrajputten do.	20	19	39	49
Yelloosawiraseemé do.	20	47	67	70
Total.....	365	229	594	39

5. The following table on account of the discrepancy occasioned by the registration of old documents, serves merely for the purpose of general comparison.

Particulars of Optional and Compulsory registration.

NATURE OF INSTRUMENT.	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
Instruments relating to immovable property of which the registration is compulsory	414	365	0	49
Do. do. the registration of which is optional	141	161	17	0
Bonds, contracts and miscellaneous documents	88	68	0	20
Total	646	594	17	69

As, omitting old documents, there were more registrations in 1867 than in 1866, I think it will be found that there was no real decrease such as is indicated above. Next year a similar table will be more useful as being unaffected by the disturbing cause of old documents.

Registration fees.

6. With 646 registrations in 1866, against but 594 in 1867, again excluding memoranda of decrees, it will be observed that the pecuniary results are yet in favor of 1867, viz., Rs. 1,822 in the latter, against Rs. 1,349—12—0 in the former year. But in 1867, there were 232 memoranda of decrees filed in book No. 5, or rather about half that number as the same memorandum appears twice, viz., in the Registrar's return, and then in the return of at least one Sub-Registrar, or even more than one, if the property referred to is situated in more than one sub-district, against none in 1866. This increase in the number of memoranda of decrees will account for about 300 Rs. out of the Rs. 472—4—0 excess, and the balance of Rs. 172—4—0 must be set down to the revised table of fees introduced since 1st July 1867, somewhat raising the scale of fees, and providing for the first time for payment of certain particulars of registration work, such as for making copies of documents, extra charge for lengthy documents, and the like. This raising of the scale of fees was rendered necessary to make the department self-supporting, and the present scale, the same as for Mysore, is almost identical with that of Madras. In stating that there were no memoranda of decrees filed in 1866, it will be seen that the courts did not attend in that year to the requirements of the Act in this respect, and the present increase is owing not only to the courts now conforming to the law in this respect, but also to their sending in memoranda of decrees for 1866.

Proportion of work performed by the different offices.

7. The work of the year under report was thus apportioned among the several registry offices.

NATURE OF INSTRUMENTS.	1 Registrar.	6 Sub-Registrars.
Instruments relating to immovable property ...	68	458
Bonds, contracts and miscellaneous documents ...	1	67
Memoranda of decrees	125	107
Total ...	194	632

Particulars of this work, and of the fees collected as divided amongst the 6 Sub-Registrars, are shewn in the margin. As was the case last year the Kiggutnád Sub-Registry office is considerably behind the other offices in the amount of work performed.

Sub-Registry offices.	No. of instruments and memoranda of decrees.	Fees. Rs.	As.
Mercara	277	413	12
Padynalknád ...	79	116	4
Yedaynalknád ...	146	261	0
Kiggutnád ...	11	19	0
Nunjrajputten ...	40	56	8
Yeloosaviraseemé ...	79	96	0
Total ...	632	962	8
Registry office ...	194	859	8
Grand Total.....	826	1,822	0

Registration work of each month.

8. The following is a comparative statement of registration, including memoranda of decrees, during each month of the year 1867.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
No. of documents registered ..	25	50	66	49	46	74	67	52	52	39	40	34	594
Do. memoranda of decrees ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	39	11	28	50	94	232
Total....	25	50	66	49	46	74	77	91	63	67	90	128	826

9. Appendix No. I shews that in 1867, there were 526 registrations in book I or "Register of Instruments relating to immovable property," of which 365 were compulsory under section 17 of the Act, and 161 optional, that there were 68 registrations (all optional) in book VI or "Miscellaneous Register", *i. e.*, bonds, contracts and other miscellaneous documents relating to movable property, and that there were no registrations on payment of a penalty under section 24 of the Act.

Registrations in Books Nos. I and VI.

Penalty.

10. Appendix No. I further shews that 4 instruments were specially registered, against 3 similar registrations in 1866. This number is very small, and serves to shew that the exceptional advantages of special registration are hardly yet understood or appreciated in Coorg.

Special registration.

11. The same appendix No. I further shews that there were 27 refusals to register recorded in book No. II under section 82; that there were no appeals to the Registrar from such orders of refusal; and that in no case was registration enforced by an order of court. In 1866, there were two appeals preferred to the Registrar, who in one case directed the registration of a document. That there were no registrations in books Nos. 3 and 4 "Register of Deposits of Wills and Authorities to adopt" and "Register of Wills and Authorities to adopt," whilst 1 will was deposited in 1866, that in no instance was a translation under section 19 filed; that 119 special and 33 general powers of attorney were attested, against 149 and 14 respectively in 1866; that there was 1 attendance at a private residence by a person deputed under a commission, whilst there were none in 1866; that there were 76 copies of registered documents forwarded from one office to another under sections 72, 73, 74 and 78, of the Act, and 45 summonses issued through the revenue offices; that there were 2 searches, and 3 copies and

Refusals to register.

Wills and Authorities to adopt.

Translations under Section 19.

Powers of Atorney.

Attendances at private residences.

Copies of documents.

Summonses.

Searches, Copies and Extracts.

Memoranda of Decrees under Section 41.

extracts granted, and that there were 21 entries of memoranda of decrees affecting registered documents; but no case had occurred of a registered document having been declared to be a forgery.

Average fee for each registration.

12. The average fee on the registration of a document in 1866, excluding memoranda of decrees, was about Rs. 2—0—0, and in 1867, with a higher scale of fees during the last half of the year, Rs. 2—8—11. With the same table of fees the average fee in 1868 will probably be about from 2—8—0 to 3 Rs. As the scale of fees is the same for optional as compulsory registration, the above average necessarily includes both classes, and as to optional registration whether of immovable or movable property.

Financial results.

13. The financial results of registration during the year under report are given in appendix No. II. The total receipts are Rs. 1,822—0—0, against a total expenditure, including the Registrar's fixed allowance, office establishment, commission to Sub-Registrars, and contingencies, of Rs. 1,555—5—7, thus leaving a balance in favor of the department of Rs. 266—10—5. In 1866, the ordinary expenditure exceeded the ordinary receipts by Rs. 80; but this sum increased to about 1,000 Rs., when all expenditure, much of which was exceptional on first organization, was added. The present balance in favor of the department this year may be stated as representing the proportion contributable by Coorg to the expenses of the General Registry office, and thus including every item of expense. Coorg is self supporting, a favorable result I think on the whole, seeing that the province, though flourishing, is not large; and that, though there is considerable wealth sunk in agricultural enterprise, yet there are no large towns nor trading entrepôts which mainly contribute to the work of registration; for instance, the Cantonment and Bangalore Sub-Registry offices alone have registered more than double the number of instruments registered in the whole of Coorg. The in a manner isolated mode of living in Coorg, has also I think prevented the requirements and object of the Registration Act being as well known as is desirable.

14. Having in my report for Mysore entered somewhat at

length on the working of the department and the Registration Act; I do not propose to prolong this report by a recapitulation of results and observations which are equally applicable to Coorg, as being one of the districts subordinate to the same Registrar General. From the internal evidence afforded by returns, indexes and the like, I am of opinion that the Coorg offices are behind Mysore in knowledge and correct performance of registration work, and that there is hardly the same tendency towards improvement, as is observable in many of the Mysore offices. This is doubtless occasioned by the difference of material from which the Sub-Registrars in the two provinces are drawn; but with care and perseverance it will be found that the standard required for registration work is not difficult of attainment..

Conclusion.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
L. RICKETTS,
Registrar General.

REPORT

ON THE

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF

COORG

FOR THE YEAR 1867–68.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG,

FOR THE YEAR 1867—68.

SECTION II.

REVENUE.

PART I. LAND REVENUE.

Introduction.

1. In the report for the year previous, I remarked how noticeably the cultivation of coffee had not only tended to largely increase the revenues, but had also added to the material prosperity of the province. It was shewn how the assessment on coffee lands had far exceeded the ordinary land revenue in many villages.

Income from Coffee.

2. As another instance, I would subjoin a few villages, shewing the land revenue and coffee assessment derived from them. It is to be borne in mind that this new source of revenue is derived from land previously affording little or no revenue, except in the case of cardamom forests taken up for coffee cultivation.

	Village.	*Land Revenue.*			*Coffee Assessment.*		
1	Kuranungherry	325	14	4	4,378	9	0
2	Galibidoo	238	14	8	3,089	14	1
3	Hemmathaloo	64	11	9	994	3	0
4	Kagadadaloo	416	3	4	893	8	10
5	Madde	529	13	1	4,013	3	1
6	Monunghery	196	8	10	4,562	2	7
7	Heggala	633	1	3	3,473	0	0
8	Arjee	1,453	15	0	2,244	6	0
9	Kedamooloor	993	14	0	1,854	10	11
10	Hosoor	638	6	2	1,819	6	9
11	Pooliery	703	10	6	1,771	11	11
	Total...	6,195	0	11	29,094	12	2

3. The ordinary land revenue amounted during the year under review to Rs. 2,63,931—1—11, against Rs. 2,29,415—0—11 in 1866—67, shewing an increase of Rs. 34,516—1—0.

Ordinary Land Revenue.

4. The tax on the coffee estates actually under assessment amounted to Rs. 65,998—0—4; whilst in the year previous it stood at Rs. 33,483—5—10, giving an increase of Rs. 32,514—10—6 or 97·1 per cent.

Coffee Assessment.

5. The regular land revenue stood at Rs. 1,74,091—10—8, against Rs. 1,72,971—14—5 in 1866—67, shewing an increase of Rs. 1,119—12—3. The increase is comparatively small, but it is satisfactory to find the increase continued to be progressive notwithstanding the transfer of many items to the head of forests.

Regular Land Revenue.

The addition of the coffee assessment raised the amount of the land revenue to Rs. 2,40,089—11—0; whilst that of the year previous was Rs. 2,06,455—4—3, or 16·29 per cent less than that of the year under review.

6. The proportion of coffee assessment payable for the year by Europeans and natives was Rs. 40,735—12—7 and Rs. 25,262—3—9 respectively, against Rs. 17,482—13—0 and Rs. 16,000—8—10 in 1866—67. This would shew that the assessment payable by Europeans had increased by 190·21 per cent, and natives only 57·88.

Proportion of coffee Tax between Europeans and Natives.

7. The balance of the previous year had amounted to Rs. 1,28,072—1—8, and the total demand for the year had amounted to Rs. 4,79,347—6—5, making an aggregate of Rs. 6,07,419—8—1, against Rs. 4,53,329—2—8 in 1866—67. The realizations amounted to Rs. 4,42,551—10—0, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,64,867—14—1, out of which Rs. 65,106—5—0 have been recovered up to the 15th May, and the rest is under collection.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

8. Owing to the alteration in the financial year, the last khists or instalments of the land revenue are not payable till after the close of the financial year.

Balance.

9. The subjoined table will exhibit the distribution of the ordinary land revenue, exclusive of the coffee tax, over the various talooks of the province.

Distribution of Land Revenue.

No.	TALOOKS.	Number of Villages.	1866—67.			1867—68.			Increase.			Decrease.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Mercara Talook ...	57	22,139	14	0	22,204	0	2	64	2	2	0	0	0
2	Paudynalknàd do. ...	55	22,940	10	2	22,939	2	10	0	0	0	1	7	4
3	Yeddanalknàd do. ...	49	40,423	15	2	40,950	1	8	526	2	6	0	0	0
4	Kiggutnàd do.....	63	40,321	13	0	40,760	12	5	438	15	5	0	0	0
5	Nunjarajputten do. ...	115	20,518	2	11	20,481	14	0	0	0	0	36	4	11
6	Yelloosawerasimè do.	168	26,627	7	2	26,755	11	7	128	4	5	0	0	0
	Total ...	507	1,72,971	14	5	1,74,086	6	8	1,152	4	6	37	12	3
									Deduct Decrease...			37	12	3
									Net Increase			1,114	8	3

Explanation of Increase.

10. The subjoined details will shew the causes of increase and decrease shewn in the foregoing statement.

		Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Tax on jumma lands given up and brought under sagoo tenure	184	4	0
2.	Waste land brought under cultivation	1,359	4	7
3.	Progressive assessment on waste lands	574	5	8
4.	Jahageer land brought under sagoo tenure ..	5	0	0
	Total Rs.	2,122	14	3
	DEDUCT.			
1.	Land left uncultivated	350	12	0
2.	Sagoo lands converted into jumma	440	2	0
3.	Coomry left uncultivated	97	14	10
4.	Decrease in dhooly paddy	18	13	1
5.	Warum land left uncultivated	100	12	1
	Total Rs.	1,008	6	0
	Net Increase, Rupees....	1,114	8	3

The increase of waste land brought under cultivation was chiefly in the talooks of Yeddanalknàd and Kiggutnàd.

Distribution of coffee Assessment.

11. The distribution of coffee assessment over the several talooks, in contrast with that of the year previous, was as follows :—

		1866—67.			1867—68.		
1.	Mercara Talook ..	14,490	3	2	25,384	2	11
2.	Paudynalknad do. ...	4,296	4	6	10,021	9	2
3.	Yeddaynalknàd do. ..	10,257	9	7	19,380	10	6
4.	Kiggutnàd do. ..	2,835	10	8	6,624	12	6
5.	Nunjarajputten do. ..	1,365	9	11	3,800	1	3
6.	Yelloosawcrasimè do. ..	238	0	0	486	12	0
	Total Rupees	33,483	5	10	65,698	0	4

The wonderful impetus given to the material prosperity of a hill district like Coorg by the introduction of coffee cultivation can be better comprehended by the foregoing figures than any description of mine could convey.

Forest.

12 The receipts under the head of forests are not now shewn under the head of land revenue.

Wet Lands.

13. The revenue derived from the wet lands of the province, contrasted with that of the previous year, will be shewn by the subjoined table.

No.	TENURES.	1866—67. Assessment. Rs.	As.	P.	1867—68. Assessment. Rs.	As.	P.
1	Jummah	49,092	13	11	49,209	2	7
2	Sagoo	89,527	8	0	89,921	13	1
3	Inam	11,403	7	3	11,398	7	3
4	Oombly	6,854	8	5	6,787	4	1
5	Jodee	6,238	4	9	6,301	15	9
	Total Rs....	1,63,116	10	4	1,63,618	10	9

The decrease under the head of oombly is due to the lands coming under sagoo tenure.

Dry lands.

14. The assessment on dry lands was as follows :—

No.	TALOOKS.	Jumma.	Sagoo.	Garden.			Field or thoondoos.		
1	Mercara Talook ...	0	0	0	0	0	113	11	0
2	Paudynalknàd do... ...	0	0	453	15	0	0	0	0
3	Yeddaynalknàd do... ...	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	2
4	Kiggutnàd do... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Nunjarajputten do... ...	0	0	0	0	0	7,600	8	10
6	Yellosawerasimè do... ...	0	0	0	0	0	1,398	4	4
	Total...	0	0	453	15	0	9,122	11	4

In 1866—67 the revenue derived from gardens and fields was respectively Rs. 452—10—4 and Rs. 8,004—5—1.

Revenue in kind.

15. Rs. 20,555—1—8 were realized as land revenue paid in kind, against Rs. 20,772—9—8 in 1866—67. The decrease was due to the loss on coomry cultivation.

Dhooly Paddy Tax.

16. As shewn by me last year, the dhooly paddy tax renders an otherwise permanent assessment to be of a fluctuating nature. It is collected in money, except the quantity required for the use of the convicts in the Sudder jail; but, as the collection in kind is objectionable, and the ryots feel the burden of carrying the paddy into Mercara, it might be collected entirely in cash, and a contractor for the supply of the requisite quantity of rice be obtained. This would, however, enhance the cost of dieting the prisoners.

Sale of Government Lands.

17. The sum realized by the sale of Government lands for coffee cultivation was Rs. 4,067—4—0, against Rs. 1,402—0—0. This is so far satisfactory as it tends to shew that the monetary crisis, which had affected Coorg in common with other provinces, was passing away, and that confidence in coffee cultivation was being re-established, notwithstanding the destructive ravages of the borer.

18. The amount realized under the head of miscellaneous was Rs. 5,800—2—7, against Rs. 5,367—14—2 of the year previous, giving an increase of Rs. 432—4—5 as follows :—

Miscellaneous.

	1866—67.			1867—68.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Nuzerkanikey fees ...	1,527	14	0	1,486	8	0	0	0	0	41	6	0
Gutty fees	85	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Water tax	14	9	4	14	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imperial receipts ...	1,161	6	0	1,808	2	7	646	12	7	0	0	0
Jail proceeds ...	107	6	0	603	14	0	496	8	0	0	0	0
Ferry tax	545	0	0	587	12	0	42	12	0	0	0	0
Market fees	1,305	1	7	800	7	7	0	0	0	504	10	0
Sundries	621	9	3	418	13	1	0	0	0	202	12	2
Total.....	5,367	14	2	5,800	2	7	1,186	0	7	753	12	2
Deduct Decrease.....							753	12	2			
Net Increase.....							432	4	5			

Remissions.

19. The remissions allowed during the year under review were as follows :—

No.	ITEMS.	1866—67.			1867—68.		
1	Waste land brought under cultivation ..	5,190	5	10	4,616	0	2
2	Land resigned	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Salary of potails, &c.	2,404	1	8	2,428	9	2
4	Failure of crops	174	1	0	836	3	3
5	For losses incurred by fire, &c.	202	5	3	184	12	5
	Total.....	7,970	13	9	8,065	9	0

The increase under the head of failure of crops was due to the failure of the latter rains in the low and jungly portions of the districts adjoining Mysore, in which in many instances the crops entirely failed.

Proportion of remissions to Land Revenue.

20. The proportion of remissions to land revenue during the year was 4·63 per cent; whilst during the previous year it amounted to 4·60. Irrespective of the remissions allowed on waste lands brought under cultivation, it was 1·98, against 1·60 per cent of the year previous.

Ryots.

21. The subjoined table will exhibit the number of cultivating ryots, or those in whose names the lands are registered, generally the head of a family, as compared with the year previous and with that of the preceding decades.

No.	DESCRIPTION.	1866—67.	1867—68.
1	Jumma ryots	3,284	3,275
2	Sagoo	5,835	5,877
3	Ooombly	506	506
4	Cultivating dry land	1,757	1,768
	Total.....	11,382	11,426

The decrease in the number of jumma ryots is due to some having rejoined their ancestral houses, the heads of which are alone entered as ryots, unless any members hold lands separately.

By Decades.

Decades.	Jumma.	Sagoo.	Oombly.	Cultivating dry lands.
1836.	2,007	2,280	10	189
1846.	2,664	4,696	296	1,468
1856.	3,086	5,130	360	1,501
1866—67.	3,284	5,835	506	1,757
1867—68.	3,2 75	5,877	506	1,768

The increase under oombly is due to the division of the lands amongst the divided members of a house.

Rentals.

22. The rentals realized in each talook, inclusive of house tax, and the average rent paid by each ryot, are shewn in the following statement.

No.	TALOOKS.	Number of ryots.	Total assessment.			Average of each ryot.		
1	Mercara Talook ...	1,290	22,204	0	2	17	3	4
2	Paudynacknàd do. ...	1,372	22,939	2	10	16	11	6
3	Yeddaynacknàd do. ...	1,561	40,950	1	8	26	3	9
4	Kiggutnàd do. ...	1,314	40,760	12	5	31	0	4
5	Nunjarajputten do. ...	2,944	20,481	14	0	6	15	4
6	Yelloosawerasimè do. ...	2,945	26,755	11	7	9	1	4
	Total.....	11,426	1,74,091	10	8	15	3	9

23. The largest extent of holdings was 8,167½ butties or about 272 acres (held by the Chuppadi House, the family of my Assistant Superintendent) and the smallest about 1¼ butties, against 6,536½ or 218 acres and 1¼ butties in 1866—67. This is irrespective of the báné or pasture lands attached to each holding and of the coffee holdings. The highest rent paid by any ryot was Rs. 474—7—8, and the lowest Rs. 0—2—0, against Rs. 270—8—7 and Rs. 0—2—0 respectively of the preceding year.

Holdings.

24. The largest coffee estate in Coorg, that of the Carnatic Coffee Company, contains 3,012—42 acres, and the smallest contains $\frac{1}{100}$th of an acre. The number of European plantations amounts to 185, and of native holdings to 3,709; and 47,572—11 acres are held by Europeans, and 24,638—31 by native proprietors.

Coffee holdings.

PART II. OTHER BRANCHES OF REVENUE.

25. The several items comprised under the head of extraordinary revenue, as contrasted with the previous year, are shewn in the subjoined statement.

Extraordinary Revenue.

No.	ITEMS.	1866—67.			1867—68.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Forest	56,443	2	6	89,839	7	3	33,396	4	9	0	0	0
2	Abkarri ...	89,426	3	9	81,094	9	9	0	0	0	8,331	10	0
3	Income tax ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Stamps ...	21,089	11	0	35,240	2	4	14,150	7	4	0	0	0
5	Mohaturpha ...	7,365	9	1	7,396	12	5	31	3	4	0	0	0
6	Fines... ...	5,256	2	0	4,557	9	10	0	0	0	698	8	2
7	Unclaimed property	428	11	7	2,312	12	0	1,884	0	5	0	0	0
8	Local fund ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Miscellaneous ...	5,436	8	10	4,411	15	0	0	0	0	1,024	9	10
10	Registration fees..	718	7	8	1,753	1	11	1,034	10	3	0	0	0
11	Assessed taxes ...	0	0	0	5,001	0	0	5,001	0	0	0	0	0
	Total.....	1,86,164	8	5	2,31,607	6	6	55,497	10	1	10,054	12	0
								Deduct Decrease.			10,054	12	0
								Net Increase.			45,442	4	1

26. The increase under the head of forests is satisfactory, and creditable to the exertions of the officer in charge of the department. The steady increase under stamps is also satisfactory, and may be taken as a sign of the progressive prosperity of the province. The other items call for no particular remarks, and the details will be shewn in the section on finance.

Particulars of Increase.

27. The sudder distillery system was introduced during the year previous, and the total receipts during the year under review, inclusive of a balance of rupees 14,243—8—0, amounted to Rs. 95,338—1—9, against Rs. 89,426—3—9 in 1866-67. The actual revenue of each year stood at Rs. 81,094—9—9 and Rs. 89,426—3—9 respectively. The particulars of the collections for the year are as follows.

Abkarri.

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Still head duty	69,401	13	6
2. Rent of distillery	1,200	0	0
3. Ganjah..	472	3	6
4. Opium..	217	8	9
5. Toddy	1,691	0	0
6. License fees on the arrack shops ..	3,000	0	0
7. Fines	12	0	0
8. Do. sale of arrack shops	5,100	0	0
Total Rs....	81,094	9	9

The decrease was chiefly due to the abkarri having been worked on the amani system for 2 months in 1866—67, and the profits tended to raise the revenue that year. The still head duty, however, under the sudder distillery system during 10 months of that year, stood at Rs. 53,618—4—6, and has risen to Rs. 69,401—13—6 during the past year. The sale of the stock in hand during the previous year to the licensed distillers also tended to swell the revenue of that year.

28. The old distillery buildings at Fraserpett were converted into a sudder distillery by the erection of the necessary walled enclosure, gate, and guard houses. The wall had to be well built for such a climate. The entire work cost Rs. 5,273—0—0, and was inspected from time to

Sudder Distillery.

time, and finally passed by the Executive Engineer, though the cost was borne by the abkarri department out of the proceeds of the sale of the stock in hand, which was disposed of by auction sale to the new licensed distillers.

These distillers were purposely selected for the purpose of preventing combination; one was a Coorg, one a Coorg Hindoo, and the third a Mysorean. But after some keen competition I am afraid that they have become aware that they were cutting each others throats, and have now combined. The work is, however, well carried out, the spirit far superior to what was turned out under Government agency, and the distillers have introduced many improvements: amongst them a large iron pump for pumping the water from the river Cavery into the distillery.

Quantity distilled.

29. The subjoined statement will shew the quantity of arrack distilled in the Sudder distillery, and the amount of duty realized thereon during the year under review.

MONTHS.	Quantity distilled.		Amount of duty realized at 1—4—0 per gallon.		
	Gallon.	Bottle.			
April 1867 ...	4,547	$2\frac{1}{16}$	5,683	12	3
May „	4,779	$4\frac{11}{16}$	5,974	14	6
June „	4,274	$4\frac{11}{16}$	5,343	10	9
July „	4,272	$1\frac{5}{16}$	5,340	5	3
August „	3,246	$1\frac{5}{16}$	4,057	15	9
September	3,683	$0\frac{9}{16}$	4,603	13	6
October „	4,557	$3\frac{1}{16}$	5,697	0	6
November „	4,284	$0\frac{15}{16}$	5,355	3	9
December „	5,741	$2\frac{13}{16}$	7,176	14	9
January 1868. ...	5,556	$0\frac{15}{16}$	6,945	3	9
February „	5,060	$4\frac{3}{16}$	6,326	0	9
March „	5,517	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6,896	14	0
Total.....	55,521	$2\frac{9}{16}$	69,401	13	6

Quantity sold in Talooks.

30. The following statement will shew the quantity of arrack distributed amongst the several talooks and pettahs.

No.	TALOOKS.	Quantity of Arrack sent.		Amount of duty thereon.		
		Gallon.	Bottle.			
1	Mercara Talook ...	7,152	4½	8,941	1	0
2	Paudynalknàd „	7,046	0½	8,807	10	0
3	Yeddaynalknàd „	6,876	2	8,595	8	0
4	Kiggutnàd „	6,606	1½	8,257	14	0
5	Nunjarajputten „	2,575	3$\frac{1}{10}$	3,219	11	6
6	Yelloosawerasimè „	703	2¾	879	7	0
7	Mahadeopett (Mercara) ...	15,789	2½	19,736	14	0
8	Veerajenderpett	8,771	0	10,963	12	0
	Total.....	55,521	2$\frac{0}{10}$	69,401	13	6

PART III. LOCAL FUND.

Local Fund.

31. The following items have been recently sanctioned for local expenditure, and the amounts realized during the past year are shewn opposite each item.

1.	Sale of building sites	0	0	0
2.	Sale of manure from Bandy stands	0	0	0
3.	Market fees levied from each town on market days ...	800	7	7
4.	Fines levied in Pounds	789	11	7
5.	Proceeds of stray cattle sold in each town	0	0	0
6.	Sale of License for Burning Kilns at Mercara and Veerajapett	0	0	0
7.	Fines under Municipal rules	5	0	6
		1,595	3	8
	Add amount remaining on the 3rd March 1868 ...	3,376	8	0
	Total Rs.....	4,971	11	8

It is manifestly apparent that the amount available under this head is utterly incompatible with the requirements of the district, and that it ought to be supplemented with a grant from the Budget of the Department of Public Works.

Municipal Funds.

32. The municipal funds noted in the foregoing para have been allotted for expenditure in each town. The inhabitants of Veerajenderpett have come forward in a most liberal manner, and have contributed towards the

carrying out of many works, the details of which will be given under the head of municipality; but I regret to state that the inhabitants of Mahadeopett, the pettah of Mercara, are more engrossed with their own personal interests. The good example set by the former town is chiefly due to the interest displayed by Lieutenant Mackenzie, the Assistant Superintendent, in the welfare and progress of that town.

Statement shewing the nature of Municipal work executed, and the amount of money expended thereon during the year 1867—68.

NATURE OF WORKS.	Amount.			Remarks.
1. Drains	1,200	0	0	
2. Roads	600	0	0	
3. Establishments ...	1,500	0	0	
Total Rupees.....	3,300	0	0	

PART IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Season.

33. In consequence of the total failure of the latter rains, the crops were not so good as in the previous year, and a good deal of the paddy that had been cut and lightly strewn on the ground to dry, got spoiled by a few unexpected and unusual showers, which fell in January.

The mortality amongst man and beast was, however, much less than in the preceding year; the past year will be long remembered by the planting community, being one of great care and anxiety, as two if not more coffee estates were nearly destroyed by the ravages of the borer, and most others had been attacked: but I am glad to state that this pest would appear to be altogether disappearing. The appointment and presence of the Borer Commissioner would appear to have had the desired effect.

Tuccavee.

34. The generally prosperous condition of the agricultural classes may be gathered from the fact that no tuccavee advances to indigent ryots have been made for the past 20 years.

Rain-fall.

35. The total fall during the year was 109 inches 99 cents, against 113·98 in the year previous. The heaviest rain-fall during the 24 hours occurred on the 14th July, and amounted to 5·30. There were 144 rainy days in 1867, against 146 in the year previous. During the last six months of the year 1867, the fall was 77·39 inches, whilst during the same period of the year previous, it had been only 67·41. The greatest amount of rain-fall 37·47 inches in any month occurred in July, and in 1866 it took place in June.

Rain-fall per mensem.

36. The rain-fall distributed over the several months of the year, as contrasted with the year previous, is exhibited below.

	1866—67.		1867—68.
April.	0·0		1·46
May	2·41		8·56
June	38·59		19·89
July	23·50		37·47
August	17·56		19·80
September.	9·14		14·2
October.	14.68		6·7
November.	4·40		0·0
December..	0·0		6·6
January 1867.	0·0	1868.	1·33
February	0·0		0·0
March.	3·70		1·39
Total.....	113·98		109·99

GENERAL REMARKS.

Foes to coffee.

37. In the report for the year previous, I gave an account of the several foes to the attacks of which the coffee plant was apparently liable. The borer was the most formidable, and its ravages at last became so destructive and alarming, that the Government of India was pleased to allow of the appointment of a special Commissioner for the investigation into the ravages of the borer. Dr. G. Bidie of the Madras Medical service, a well known entymologist and observant naturalist, was selected. He was in Coorg from 12th November 1867 to 11th February 1868, and closely inspected most of the estates and all the localities in which the borer had shewn itself. The borer was supposed

to belong to the class of tetramera of the order of coleopterous insects; but it has now been decided by all well known entymologists, both at home and in India, that it is a longicorns of the genus clytus. I would beg to subjoin the opinion of Mr. Bowring's brother. He states that "it is in the larva state that these insects are so destructive. "When they arrive at their perfect beetle form they are harmless. I "really do not know how their depredations can be stopped, unless by "capturing the perfect insect before pairing. These longicorns some-"times may be taken in great numbers just when the sun is beginning "to get hot; and a little sugar and water smeared over the trunks and "branches of the trees they frequent, might facilitate their capture. I "believe their depredations are periodical and not of annual recurrence, "at least such is the case with other longicorns, whose habits I observ-"ed in Hong-Kong. I had always thought that the renowned borer was "the grub of an insect of some kind. There are many Indian plants "allied to the coffee, which these clyti may affect."

Sub-letting of Jummah Lands.

38. The peculiar tenure on which the jumma lands of Coorg are held, has been often dwelt upon in previous reports; and I need only shew the operations of the past year as regards the sub-letting of jumma lands, as lately allowed by the Government.

Number.		¼ as per Government orders.		As per Superintendent's order.		Total.	
		No. of ryots.	No. of butties.	No. of ryots.	No. of butties.	No. of ryots.	No. of butties.
1	Mercara Talook.....	13	1,780	18	4,831¼	31	6,611¼
2	Paudynalknád do.....	7	577½	30	6,480	37	7,705½
3	Yeddaynalknád do.....	9	1,210	13	2,608¾	22	3,818¾
4	Kiggutnàd do.....	15	3,368¾	3	236¼	18	3,605
5	Nunjarajputten do.....	3	131¼	18	3,621¼	21	3,752½
	Total.....	47	7,067½	82	17,777½	129	24,845

39. In the last report I gave an account of the experiment tried with the Carolina paddy seed on the Mercara plateau ; during the past year I caused some to be sown in Yeddaynalknàd, Paudynalknàd, Nunjarajputten and Kiggutnàd, as well as in the Mercara talook ; in the latter talook ½ a seer yielded 12 and 9 seers respectively. In Yeddaynalknàd the same amount yielded 35 seers. In Paudynalknàd, though the seed seemed to thrive well in the beginning, it dried up and yielded no crop, owing chiefly to the failure of the latter rains. In Kiggutnàd ½ a seer only yielded 10 seers, whilst in Nunjarajputten the same amount yielded 16 seers. The common paddy seed sown in this district is said to yield from 60 to 80 seers per seer sown.

Carolina paddy.

40. It has been established that the Manilla hemp will succeed in Coorg. The wild plantains to be found in our forests would appear to resemble it. I am told that the fibre of this wild plantain was prepared and sent home from Wynaad, and that it realized 50£ a ton.

Manilla hemp.

41. The rhea or China grass has also been tried most successfully, especially by Mr. Richter. The only drawback to its cultivation on portions of coffee estates would be that it would offer an additional attraction to the inroads of cattle, which so often trespass on estates and cause such damage.

Rhea grass.

42. On the publication of the rules for the sale of waste lands in Coorg, it was determined that the value of the Government priced timber trees should be paid in addition to the auction price of the land. This has a most restrictive effect on the cultivation of coffee, as in most cases the value of such trees is far in excess of the value of the land, to such an extent as to prove a complete bar to coffee cultivation on such lands ever proving remunerative. I have proposed to the Inspector General of forests during his late tour that in all cases in which the Forest Department may report that the locality is too inaccessible, and the trees consequently of no value to the Government, the prices of such trees should be allowed to merge into the auction price of the land.

Restrictive effects of pricing timber.

43. . The operation of the rules for the sale of waste lands is also likely to prove a bar to enterprising Europeans obtaining land, except by buying the good will of the villagers. I would instance the case of the Koosboor Oodue forest, which was applied for by Mr. Mangles some 4 years ago. The application was violently opposed by the villagers, who however intimated to him that the opposition would be withdrawn for a consideration. I rejected the application, but was subsequently led to inspect the locality, when I found that I had been completely hood-winked, and that the villagers had been applying ostensibly for building sites and had surreptitiously commenced the cultivation of coffee themselves. The question was fought out and after innumerable petitions and reports, the land was at last put up to auction and bought by the ryots themselves for Rs. 4,005—0—0 or at the rate of Rs. 35—12—1 per acre, which the planter would not give as likely to prove un-remunerative. The 10 per cent was paid down, and the balance was to be paid in 30 days. On the expiration of that period, the purchasers availed themselves of another condition that the purchase might be concluded in a year, paying 10 per cent interest. At the end of the year they will in all likelihood not be able to pay up the balance, when the forest will be resumed by the Government. In the meantime the European planter has been disgusted and left, and the advantages which might have been derived from the introduction of his enterprise, skill and wealth, are lost.

Waste land rules.

The Secretary of State for India has lately ruled that the period of 10 years allowed in other provinces for the completion of the purchase of waste lands, should also be extended to Coorg; but no stipulation is made that an annual instalment of the purchase money, together with the interest, should be regularly recovered; and the villagers might stave off a *bonâ fide* applicant for 10 years, and then quietly allow the land to be resumed for non-payment.

44. The subject of koomri cultivation has attracted my attention much; forest land is felled for the cultivation of dry crops and is then forsaken and allowed to grow up into secondary jungle; this destruction of forest land has been strictly prohibited; but as the holders of koomri are apt to evade the orders by felling over their boundaries, I have been in communica-

Koomri cultivation.

tion with the Collector of South Canara, who has kindly furnished me with full information on the subject. I hope shortly to submit proposals on the subject. I am inclined to concur in marking out holdings of sufficient extent for 10 or 12 years rotation and having them well demarcated, such holdings would of course be in old koomri lands at the foot of the ghauts and in jungles not worth conserving.

Future prospects.

45. The seasons of drought would appear to have passed away, and the prospects for the future would appear most encouraging. The rains have been seasonable, and the coffee plants have actually blossomed and set for fruit three different times, and bumper crops are anticipated.

Section III.

EDUCATION.

Central School.

46. The progress of the Central School buildings has been previously reported upon. The principal building, intended for the school, museum, and library, has been vigorously progressed with, and will be roofed in before the monsoon sets in; great credit is due to Mr. Richter for the manner in which he has pushed these buildings on in the face of many obstacles and difficulties. The girls' boarding house will also shortly be taken in hand by Mr. Coolwandia Carriapah, who has had the plans prepared:—

Number of Scholars.

47. The number of scholars during the year under review was 164, against 147 in the year previous. These pupils were composed of the following races.

RACES.	1866—67.	1867—68.
Coorgs	81	81
Hindus	45	51
Mahomedans	21	20
Christians..	0	11
Total.....	147	163

They were instructed in the following languages :—

English and Canarese	90
Canarese only	53
Hindustani and Canarese	0
Hindustani only	20

School fees.

48. The amount of school fees realized during the year was Rs. 234—2—0, against Rs. 220—5—0 in the year previous.

Normal School.

49. The Normal class established for the training of vernacular masters for the village schools, was attended by 8 candidates during the year, out of whom 5 have been appointed to the department.

Cost of pupils.

50. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in the Central school amounted to Rs. 37—8—5, and in the district schools to Rs. 3—9—1, against Rs. 37—2—0 and Rs. 3—11—0 respectively in 1866—67.

District Schools.

51. The number of district schools maintained during the year was 25, and the number of pupils in attendance was 869, against 799 in 1867—68 or 70 in excess of this number : there were 35 girls.

There were 607 Coorgs and 262 of other castes amongst these pupils, against 600 and 199 respectively during the year previous.

Mr. Richter has inspected each of these schools, and reports that he has observed on the whole a decided progress, which he attributes chiefly to the influence of the quarterly conferences with all the teachers at the Central school. These conferences must have a decided effect, and, as Mr. Richter remarks, the oral reports of the teachers given before him and checked by his personal inspection tend to raise a spirit of emulation amongst them, which must tell beneficially upon the schools conducted by them. The details given by Mr. Richter of these schools will be found interesting ; but I regret to observe that it has been found necessary to close the school at Kirgur, the village of my Assistant Superintendent Mr. C. Soobiah, whose family is one of the best in Coorg.

Social position of the parents.

52. The following statistics of the social condition of the parents of the pupils during 1866—67 will be found interesting, but have not been kept for the year under review. They will be shewn in future.

		1866—67.	1867—68.
1.	Purely land owners—in Central school ...	13	—
2.	Do. do. in Nàd ...	500	—
3.	Holding appointment and cultivating—in Central School	82	—
4.	Do. do. in Nàd ..	77	—

Private schools.

53. The number of private schools has increased from 16 to 18, and the attendance from 280 pupils to 299. The Inspector of schools has inspected some of them, and reports them to be of a temporary character and of the usual native type.

Per cent of pupils educated.

54. The total number of pupils under instruction amounted to 1,353, which would give 11·91 children at school, out of every 1,000 persons, and one to every 16 families, against 10·58 and 18 respectively during the year previous.

Catholic Mission School.

55. The Catholic Mission is the oldest in Coorg, having been established in the days of Dodda Veerarajender Wodier. The mission had schools in Mercara, Veerajenderpett, and Fraserpett, but no regular schools were maintained during the year under review.

German Mission School.

56. The German (Basil) Mission school at Anantapoor in Amutnàd of South Coorg has received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 120 per annum. There were 22 children, out of whom 15 were Christians, against 19 and 14 respectively in 1866—67.

Grants-in-aid.

57. The German Mission school is the only one brought under the operations of the grant-in-aid system.

Expenditure.

58. The total expenditure under the head of education amounted to Rs. 10,424—8—0, against Rs. 12,158—8—0 in the year previous. The increase in the previous year was due to a grant for the school buildings.

School endowment plantation.

59. The school endowment plantation had been much neglected by the Coorg, M. Ponnapah, who had been appointed to the charge of it. A neighbour-

ing planter, Mr. P. Mitcheson, has very kindly afforded his services gratuitously to look after it, and the plantation may recover from the effects of past neglect, though it did not seem to be very promising on my inspection. I regret to state that the promised subscriptions of many amongst the Coorgs have not been as yet paid up.

Concluding Remarks.

60. Mr. Richter reports that there is a growing desire for instruction in the English language in this province. He considers that the Central school in Mercara will be sufficient to meet it, but proposes to establish Anglo-vernacular schools at Veerajapett, Fraserpett, and Codlipett, where the inhabitants have expressed a desire for them. Among the schools inspected by me in South Coorg, I was much pleased to find an English school established by a Coorg family, and the daughter of the house in attendance.

It is a matter of congratulation to find that the Coorgs have not only learnt the great lesson of self reliance and self support, but have already acted on it in the cause of education. They have subscribed Rs. 7,986—6—5 towards the erection of the central school buildings, and I have no doubt the Government will be pleased to learn that they have again this year subscribed amongst themselves for the funds requisite for the completion of these buildings. When it is known that the 25 village schools have not only been constructed by the ryots at their own cost, but are also annually kept in repair by them, it will be apparent that the appreciation felt on the subject extends generally amongst the masses of the people.

The day after the annual examinations, a feast was given to the boys of the central and district schools. There were about 300 pupils and 22 district teachers present, and they seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves. The feast was held at the tombs of the late Rajas, and we were forcibly reminded of the contrast between the past and the present; of the past by the aged parputtigar of the tombs shewing us his cruelly maimed hand—a sample of the barbarous mode of torture practised by the Rajas, and of the present by a group of the boys spontaneously breaking out into our national anthem of "God save the Queen" from the parapets of the tombs of their former rulers.

Section IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

PART I. ORIGINAL WORKS.

Military.

61. No expenditure was incurred under this head during the year under review; but the re-roofing with iron of one of the sides of the palace, occupied by the officers of the garrison, has been undertaken by the executive of the Madras Government.

Civil buildings.

62. The only important work under this head has been the completion of the re-roofing of the Superintendent's offices and quarters with corrugated iron. The estimate originally amounted to Rs. 6,666; but the supplemental estimate amounted to Rs. 11,992. This led to the works being stopped and not quite completed within the year. The other works were unimportant, except the collection of materials for the new public offices at Veerajapett for the European Assistant Superintendent and Assistant Engineer.

Agricultural.

63. Owing to the abundance of the rain-fall, the attention of the Department of Public Works is seldom attracted to agricultural works; but there are many minor works requiring attention, and considering that upwards of Rs. 60,000 have been un-expended, and allowed to lapse out of the Budget grant of 2 lacs, I am of opinion that a larger allotment should be allowed to the Superintendent for expenditure on minor works and district roads.

Allotment for works under Civil Authorities.

64. The sum of Rs. 3,180—0—0 was allotted for the construction of civil works under the revenue authorities, out of which Rs. 481—3—6 were drawn and expended. When I assumed charge of the province, I found that no special rules had been introduced for the carrying out of such works in accordance with the Budget system and codal rules, and that it was customary to allow the funds sanctioned for each work to remain in hand* till completion of the several works. This led to much confusion; and I have now, under the instructions of the Controller of Public

*Rs. 2,294—2—1.

Works Accounts, almost brought all these works and accounts up, and for the future the codal rules will be duly acted up to.

The works executed and sums expended were as follows :—

		ORIGINAL WORKS.		
1.	For constructing a lock-up at Bayngnád.	80	0	0
2.	Do. do. at Thavunàd.	80	0	0
3.	Do. do. at Kuddiethnàd.	80	0	0
4.	Do. Temporary office at Mercara	36	0	0
5.	Do. Guddynàd cutcherry.	76	10	0
6.	Do. a lock-up at Paudynalknàd.	80	0	0
7.	Do. an additional room to Superintendent's office at Fraserpett.	200	0	0
8.	Do. Nidtha Hobly cutcherry.	6	0	0
		REPAIRS.		
9.	Repairing Kukkee Holle kuttè.	60	0	0
10.	Do. Mahadeopett cutcherry.	300	0	0
11.	Do. Belligery Kuttè.	200	0	0
12.	Annual repairs to Superintendent's Office and other Public Buildings.	204	11	7
13.	Miscellaneous repairs to Superintendent's Office at Fraserpett, Mahadeopett cutcherry, &c.	163	4	5
	Total Rs.	1,566	10	8

Owing to the Yeddaynalknàd talook, and nàd cutcherries being incorporated in the new public offices at Veerajapett, Rs. 750—0—0 of the grant for those cutcherries in 1864—65 have lapsed, and been re-credited to Government.

Mercara-Codlipett Road.

65. This important line of communication with Munjerabad and Nugur, the coffee growing districts of Mysore, has been widened out to 7 yards and, except near Mercara itself, where it is more a lane than a public road, kept in trafficable order. The cause-ways across the Chorunhulli, Madapoorhulle and Hutti Polle, are very creditable, but are washed away or more or less damaged during the monsoon each year. It would be cheaper in the long run to undertake the bridges, especially when nearly a third of the Budget allotment is allowed to lapse.

Gonicopaul Bridge.

66. The timber trussed bridge over the Gonicopaul river is nearly completed, and will be opened before the monsoon commences.

Junction of the Cannanore and Mangalore Ghauts.

67. The road to connect the Cannanore and Mangalore ghaut roads below the plateau of Mercara, and thereby avoid the necessity of coming up one road to descend another, has been opened out as a pack-bullock road ; but is constantly used by carts.

Pack-Bullock Road.

68. Pack-bullock roads have of course existed all over Coorg, but the gradients are dreadful. The new road from Veerajapett to Siddapoor has been completed, and thence towards Periapatam 6½ miles have also been finished, leaving only 2½ miles to be done up to the Coorg frontier ; but I have observed no preparations made by the Mysore executive to carry it on to Periapatam. This road, when carried round the Noorookulnàd hill, which forms the southern end of the Mercara range of hills, and connected with the new junction between the Cannanore and Mangalore ghauts, will prove the most important road in Coorg, and the whole traffic with the western coast will be carried along it. The bridge over the Cavery will have to be on this road.

Wynaad Road.

69. The road from Wynaad has been traced for about 9 miles from the frontier, and about 3¾ miles have been opened out. This road is not only of great importance in an imperial point of view as connecting the hill districts above the Western ghauts; but will also open out South Coorg, in which there are many forests suitable for coffee, and in which about one third of the rice lands are lying waste. I am glad to state that the contract for this road was given to a planter, Mr. Marshall, and I trust that the services of such gentlemen, personally interested in the works, will be availed of more in future.

PART II. REPAIRS.

Repairs.

70. The periodical repairs to the several public buildings and a few travellers' bungalows, and the annual maintenance of the several ghaut roads, have been the only works under this head, and are given in detail in the Executive Engineer's report. An estimate for a cause-way across the Cavery near Moornàd on the road to Cannanore has been at last undertaken.

GENERAL REMARKS.

71. The short expenditure of upwards of 60,000 Rs. out of the Budget allotment is most un-satisfactory, but was mainly due to the operation of the codal rules in preventing the expenditure of the appropriations towards the public offices at Mercara and Veerajenderpett, till it was too late in the season to work up to the full amount. The difficulty in procuring labor is also great.

Budget Allotment.

Total Works.

72. The subjoined statement will shew the number of works during the year.

Brought forward from 1866—67.		Commenced in 1867—68	Total.	Finished. in 1867—68	Carried to 1868—69.
Original	15	15	30	19	11
Repairs	3	29	32	27	5
	Total ...	0	62	46	16

Out of the 30 original works, 6 were done on contract and 7 partly by contract, and 17 by departmental agency; from the 32 works under repairs, 14 were done by contract and 15 departmentally, and 3 by contract and departmental agency.

73. The officers of the department have suffered much during the past year from the general unhealthiness of most localities. The Assistant Engineer, Mr. Hunter, died from fever in May last; Mr. Stoddard, the Executive Engineer, had to proceed on sick leave in February last. Two subordinates resigned, and one died.

Conclusion.

SECTION V.

POST OFFICE.

74. I mentioned in my last year's report that the Post Master General had applied for sanction to the erection of a suitable building in a better locality, and I regret to state that up to the present time no suitable site has been selected, or funds provided for the building.

Her Majesty's Post Office.

The present post office is a wretched little building, very badly situated as regards the public convenience, and not at all worthy of a growing town like Mercara, inhabited and surrounded by so many European residents. The location of the post office with the provincial anchè in the same or adjacent buildings, would prove most convenient to the public—especially during the heavy rains of the monsoon, when a walk or ride to the present post office is attended with much inconvenience.

Operations.

75. The operations of the post offices at Mercara and Veerajenderpett during the past year, as contrasted with those of the year previous, are exhibited in the subjoined tabular statement. The reductions in the number of paid letters in the Veerajenderpett office is remarkable; but this office is not in a satisfactory condition.

DESCRIPTIONS.	1866—67.		1867—68.	
	Mercara.	Veerajen derpett.	Marcara.	Veerajen-derpett.
1. Paid letters	50,356	14,106	63,453	3,767
2. Unpaid do.	15,085	3,147	14,840	1,869
3. Paid newspapers and books ...	13,648	359	16,326	660
4. Unpaid do.	489	3,579	487	87
5. Franked letters	3,671	359	0	0
6. Paid banghy parcels ...	863	120	348	2
7. Unpaid do.	0	0	695	77
8. Service parcels	0	0	173	0
Total.....	84,112	21,670	96,322	6,462

Receipts and Disbursements.

76. As these offices are non-disbursing, no expenditure is shewn, but the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,785—7—10, realized from bearing letters, newspapers, parcels, &c.

Loss of letters.

77. Several complaints have been made of the loss of letters, &c., in the post offices; and in January last, a delivery peon was tried and convicted for having extracted a 50 rupees currency note from a letter, and was sentenced to 4 years rigorous imprisonment.

78. In addition to the 4 main lines of the provincial post, a branch extension was opened out during the previous year for the convenience of the planters who have settled in the vicinity of Anuntapoor in South Coorg, and who bear the entire cost at present. I have lately concluded arrangements for the extension of this branch line to other plantations, more towards Titty Mutty, on the same principles, till it can be seen whether the line will be of sufficient importance to justify its incorporation among the lines kept up by Government. The opening out of the new road from Mysore *viâ* Periapatam and Siddapoor, through Anuntapoor, to the Cannanore and Mangalore ghaut roads, will probably conduce to this.

Anché or Local Post.

79 The anché operations, as contrasted between the two years, are exhibited by the following statement.

Operations.

PARTICULARS.	1866—67	1867—68
1. Service letters	80,966	68,067
2. Do. newspapers, &c	3,910	3,611
3. Do. parcels	300	288
4. Franked private letters	10,100	5,371
5. Do. papers	34	14
6 Do. parcels	48	55
7. Paid letters	35,188	29,333
8. Do. papers	2,360	1,728
9. Do. parcels	574	363
10. Registered letters	412	270
11. Do. parcels	2	0
12. Express letters	182	118
13. From and to H. M.'s post office	7,840	5,051
Total.....	1,41,916	1,14,269

80. The total receipts during the year under review amounted to Rs. 44—10—6, against Rs. 10—13—6 in the previous year.

Receipts.

81. The disbursements in the anché department, inclusive of all establishments, amounted to Rs. 5,067—15—10, against Rs. 3,949—0—0 in 1866-67. The increase was due to the enhanced rate of pay lately sanctioned both for the runners and some of the establishments.

Expenditure.

The several items were as follows :—

		Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Anché Inspector ..	175	0	0
2.	Do. offices	847	11	8
3.	Runners	3,860	0	0
4.	Contingencies	185	4	2
	Total .	5,067	15	10

Section VI.

TELEGRAPH.

Telegraph operations.

82. In the report for the previous year I was only able to give the operations of the department for 6 months, owing to the information not being furnished to my office ; but the subjoined table will give those for the whole of the year under review, including those received and despatched.

DESCRIPTION.	1866—67. for 6 months.				1867—68.			
	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
1. Service messages ...	44	153	8	0	94	173	12	0
2. Private do. ...	406	835	8	0	1,170	1,302	12	0
3. Telegram service do. ...	0	0	0	0	44	237	0	0
Total.....	450	985	0	0	1,308	1,713	8	0

Receipts and Disbursements.

83. The receipts and disbursements as shewn by the Treasury accounts only amounted to Rs. 2,426—5—10 and Rs. 17,330—13—3 respectively, against Rs. 1,782—14—9 and Rs. 5925—7—10 in 1866—67.

Telegraph Lines.

84. Three important telegraph lines meet at Mercara, viz., one from Madras *viâ* Bangalore, one from Ceylon *viâ* the south-west coast, and the third from Bombay *viâ* Belgaum and Vingorla. The

south-west coast line *viá* Cannanore has been very much improved by avoiding the tortuous windings of the road, and taking it in as straight a line as the nature of the country would admit of. In many places deep ravines have been spanned, and rugged and difficult hills surmounted by the electric wire; while a great number of standard posts have been saved, as well as a considerable amount of telegraphic wire. The difficulty and expense of keeping the line open in such a forest district will be great.

Messages in Transit.

85. There are no data to shew the cost of the 15,897 messages in transit, or it would doubtless be shewn that the office was much more self-supporting.

Section VII.

MILITARY.

Regiment at Mercara.

86. The fort of Mercara is still garrisoned by the 15th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry. Some proposal was put forward, I believe, to abolish Mercara as a military station; but I would strongly deprecate this. The garrison is certainly not so requisite for the province in a local point of view; but, considering the position of the foreign territory of Mysore on the one side, and the moplah inhabited districts of Madras on the other, the position of Mercara in a strategic point of view is of great importance; and though the jumma Coorgs would form a gallant and devoted body of troops as irregulars, still a regular regiment as a reserve, would be of much use, should their services ever be requisite.

Sepoys' Lines.

87. I have repeatedly drawn attention to the miserable huts occupied by the regiment, and pointed out the necessity of providing more substantial hutting in a hill district, with a rain-fall of 160 inches. Colonel Walpole and latterly Colonel O'Connell, aided by their staff, have caused due attention to be paid to the sanitary condition of these lines.

88. The admissions into hospital during the year amounted to 459, and the number of deaths to 10, against 439 and 8 respectively in 1866—67. The mortuary rate was 1·43 per cent to the total strength of the regiment or 14 per 1,000, against 1·14 per cent of the year previous, the rate per cent to the admissions into hospital was 65·76 to 62·42 in the year previous. From an extract from the annual medical report on the regiment, kindly placed at my disposal, it would appear that the admissions from zymotic diseases amounted to 82 per cent. Doctor Nash considers that the past year was unhealthy and the health of the regiment indifferent, owing to the prevalence of malarial fevers, from which 253 men suffered out of an average strength of 698 men for the year.

Sickness and mortality.

Section VIII.

POLITICAL.

89. I have nothing to record regarding the political changes in the province. The Coorgs are as devoted and loyal as they have ever been since our assumption of the country, or even the later period of 1837 when Apprumpra, the pretender for the sovereignty of Coorg, appeared, and the Coorgs under their own chiefs descended on the rebels in Canara, defeated them, and re-captured the treasure, &c., of which the Government had been robbed. The Government of India, in recognition of the services rendered by the the Coorgs on the occasion, directed that the treasure should be divided amongst those employed on the expedition; but the Coorgs begged that they might be honored with other distinctions in lieu; and jaghir lands, swords, medals, horses, &c., were finally awarded. This circumstance alone would shew the gallant and unmercenary spirit with which they had been actuated; and I have every reason to believe that the same spirit of devotion would be displayed on any future occasion; as these distinctions are much valued by the descendants of the recipients, though advanced civilization has led to a greater appreciation of money.

Political condition.

90. The widow and sons of the last rajah reside at Benares, and I have already brought to notice the failure of the attempt made by them in trying to re-awaken an interest amongst the Coorgs by getting brides from their families. The arrangement reported in the last year's report for the marriage of the only Coorg lady residing with the family at Benares, was not carried out, and the head of the family returned to Coorg with her. She has since been married to a Lingayet, a member of the sacerdotal family of the late rajahs.

Late Royal family.

91. Chenna Bussapah and his wife Davammajee, who was the sister of the last rajah, continue to live a secluded life on their estate of Appoogola in the neighbourhood of Mercara: and Rajammajee, the widow of Virappah Ursu, still resides in the Halcri palace.

Chenna Bussapah.

Section IX.

FINANCE.

92. Inclusive of a balance of Rs. 1,28,072—1—8 of the previous year, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 6,07,419—8—1, out of which Rs. 4,40,980—7—8 were collected, Rs. 270—3—8 were remitted, and Rs. 1,300—14—8 had to be deducted from the demand of the previous year—pending the true area of some coffee estates being decided by the survey.

Demand, Receipts, and Balance.

Out of the balance left uncollected, amounting to Rs. 1,64,867—14—1, the sum of Rs. 65,106—5—0 have been collected up to the 15th instant, exclusive of Rs. 1300—14—8, which should be deducted on the grounds above stated. Owing to the change in the official year, the last khist or instalment of the land revenue does not fall due till after the close of the year. Hence the outstanding balance must remain larger than heretofore each year.

93. The subjoined statement will exhibit the Budget estimates and the actuals for the year under review.

Budget estimate.

	HEADS.	Budget estimate for 1867—68.	Actuals for 1867—68.	Remarks.
1	Land revenue	1,85,800 0 0	1,74,091 10 8	
2	Coffee assessment	55,000 0 0	65,998 0 4	
3	Abkarri	71,650 0 0	81,091 9 9	
4	Assessed Tax	2,500 0 0	5,001 0 0	
5	Stamps	20,950 0 0	35,240 2 4	
6	Mohaturpha	7,000 0 0	7,396 12 5	
7	Sandalwood	23,750 0 0	52,417 0 9	
8	Cardamom	18,000 0 0	23,207 4 8	
9	Timber	17,000 0 0	12,494 10 6	
10	Minor produce	1,000 0 0	1,720 7 4	
11	Judicial	4,810 0 0	7,456 3 4	
12	Sale of waste land	5,000 0 0	4,323 8 0	
13	Miscellaneous	16,505 0 0	8,905 15 4	
	Total.....	4,08,965 0 0	4,79,347 6 5	

94. The excess in the actuals over the estimates is chiefly due to the realizations from coffee assessment, sandal-wood, and stamps. The coffee assessment had been much under estimated as only the approximate areas had been taken, and owing to the ravages of the borer and the generally depressed state of the money market, it was feared that many forests might be resigned to Government.

Explanation of actual Receipts and Estimate.

95. The subjoined comparative statement will shew the actual expenditure incurred during the year, as contrasted with the Budget estimate sanctioned by the Government of India.

Budget Expenditure.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate sanctioned by the Government of India.			Amount actually expended up to 31st March 1868.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Superintendent's salary	14,400	0	0	13,930	8	0
Assistants' do.	9,600	0	0	8,385	13	4
Office establishment	32,568	0	0	32,258	9	4
Saderwarid	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Travelling allowance	4,000	0	0	5,486	11	1
Talook establishment	26,752	0	0	25,495	7	6
Revenue Survey establishment	30,580	0	0	22,439	1	10
Forest	19,115	0	0	19,259	0	0
Abkarri	3,270	0	0	3,713	15	4
Stamps	1,050	0	0	1,473	7	3
Judicial	25,140	0	0	21,856	11	7
Education	10,751	0	0	10,421	8	0
Ecclesiastical	1,860	0	0	1,363	8	0
Medical	2,780	0	0	2,625	4	0
Allowance and assignments under treaties and engagements	23,660	0	0	23,078	11	0
Anché	4,920	0	0	5,067	15	10
Pension	2,000	0	0	1,975	9	5
Miscellaneous	5,210	0	0	4,302	15	5
Total Rs... .	2,21,656	0	0	2,07,137	12	11
Deduct amount expended	2,07,137	12	11			
Balance in favor of the Budget	14,518	2	1			

It will thus be seen that though the expenditure in a few items has been over the Budget estimate, the total expenditure has been kept within the sanctioned allotment.

96. The total amount of the year, inclusive of the out-standing balance, as contrasted with that of the previous, is exhibited in the subjoined table.

Demand.

No.	HEADS.	1866—67.			1867—68.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	ORDINARY.												
1	Land Revenue	1,76,143	9	8	2,21,741	3	5	45,597	9	9	0	0	0
2	Coffee Tax ...	53,831	15	7	95,604	11	0	41,769	11	5	0	0	0
3	Abkarri ...	99,900	5	6	95,338	1	9	0	0	0	4,562	3	9
4	Mohaturpha...	7,374	6	4	9,263	13	6	1,889	7	2	0	0	0
5	Sandalwood ...	25,016	3	7	72,226	10	1	47,210	6	6	0	0	0
6	Cardamom ...	37,746	0	11	35,091	15	8	0	0	0	2,654	1	3
7	Sundries ...	2,125	15	7	2,707	15	3	281	15	8	0	0	0
8	Stamps... ...	21,192	0	0	36,004	10	4	14,812	10	4	0	0	0
9	Extra Revenue	29,695	9	6	34,439	7	1	4,743	13	7	0	0	0
10	Assessed Tax .	0	0	0	5,001	0	0	5,001	0	0	0	0	0
	Total.....	4,53,329	2	8	6,07,419	8	1	1,61,306	10	5	7,216	5	0
								Deduct Decrease...	7,216	5	0		
								Net Increase..	1,54,090	5	5		

Demand for the year.

97. The demand for the year exclusive of the balances of former years, is shewn below under the same heads.

No.	HEADS.	1866—67.			1867—68.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	ORDINARY.												
1	Land Revenue.	1,72,971	14	5	1,74,091	10	8	1,119	12	3	0	0	0
2	Coffee Tax ...	33,483	5	10	65,998	0	4	32,514	10	6	0	0	0
3	Abkarri... ...	89,126	3	9	81,094	9	9	0	0	0	8,331	10	0
4	Mohaturpha .	7,365	9	1	7,396	12	5	31	3	4	0	0	0
5	Sandalwood ...	24,284	0	8	52,417	0	9	28,133	0	1	0	0	0
6	Cardamom ...	27,217	2	4	23,207	4	8	0	0	0	4,009	13	8
7	Stamps... ...	21,089	11	0	35,210	2	4	14,150	7	4	0	0	0
8	Sundries ...	2,053	0	11	1,720	7	4	0	0	0	332	9	7
9	Assessed Tax.	0	0	0	5,001	0	0	5,001	0	0	0	0	0
10	Extra Revenue	19,421	10	9	33,180	6	2	13,758	11	5	0	0	0
	Total.....	3,97,312	10	9	4,79,347	6	5	94,708	12	11	12,674	1	3
								Deduct Decrease.....	12,674	1	3		
								Net Increase.....	82,034	11	8		

98. The decrease under abkarri has already been explained, and the loss under the head of cardamoms is due to the cardamom rent of some forests having become merged into coffee assessment.

Decrease explained.

99. The out standing balance shewn in last year's report, was Rs. 1,28,072—1—8, out of this amount Rs. 1,16,342—9—8 have been collected, and Rs. 1,571—2—4 granted on account of remissions &c., leaving Rs. 10,158—5—8 still due at the close of the year under review, of this sum Rs. 2,450—5—6 have since been recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,708—0—2 as per subjoined details still to collect.

Balance of last year.

No.	HEADS.	Amount.		
1	Land Revenue	950	4	11
2	Coffee	4,571	0	11
3	Cardamom	1,486	11	2
4	Resin	37	13	0
5	Pepper	6	2	6
6	Bees-wax	190	0	0
7	Nuzerkanikey fees	265	15	8
8	Proceeds of land sold	30	0	0
9	Sirkar garden leased	130	0	0
	Total.....	7,708	0	2

100. The report of the previous year shewed that only Rs. 5,258—3—7 were due on account of former years, and that Rs. 3,307—14—0 had been recovered, leaving only Rs. 1950—5—7 still due.

Balance of previous years.

101. The actual receipts, as compared with those of the year previous, are shewn in the subjoined table.

Receipts.

No.	HEADS.	1866—67.			1867—68.			Increase.			Decrease.		
1	Land Revenue ...	1,28,494	0	11	1,81,417	15	1	52,923	14	2	0	0	0
2	Coffee Tax. ...	22,655	14	0	32,938	11	10	10,282	13	10	0	0	0
3	Abkarri	85,656	13	6	86,691	11	5	1,034	13	11	0	0	0
4	Stamps	20,427	8	0	35,149	8	4	14,722	0	4	0	0	0
5	Income Tax ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Excise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Postal	10	13	6	20	0	6	9	3	0	0	0	0
8	Miscellaneous ...	38,509	0	4	73,555	9	5	35,046	9	1	0	0	0
9	Assessed Tax ...	0	0	0	3,755	0	0	3,755	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Ordinary ...	2,95,754	2	3	4,13,528	8	7	1,17,774	6	4	0	0	0
	Extraordinary ...	27,332	0	9	27,451	15	1	119	14	4	0	0	0
	Grand Total...	3,23,086	3	0	4,40,980	7	8	1,17,891	4	8	0	0	0

102. The increase under this head is only nominal, as it appertains to the last khist which became due at the close of the previous year in consequence of the change made in the financial year.

Increase explained.

The increase under the head of coffee tax shews a promising return, which in course of time would form a permanent increase under the head of land revenue.

Coffee.

The demand under this head has been much increased ever since the introduction of Acts XIII of 1859, XX of 1866, and XXVI of 1867.

Stamps.

The increase is chiefly due to the large amount received on account of sandal, cardamom, and timber realized during the year. The cardamom lands were all leased out last year for ten years at much enhanced rates.

Forest increase.

The increase both in the demand and collections will, I trust, be considered satisfactory.

103. The total income of the year, exclusive of the arrears of the past, amounted to Rs. 4,79,347—6—5, against Rs. 3,97,312—10—9 of 1866—67 or an increase of Rs. 82,034—11—8. Inclusive of the arrears of former years, viz., Rs. 1,28,072—1—8, it stood at Rs. 6,07,419—8—1.

Total Income and Expenditure.

The expenditure under the general heads was as follows.

No.	HEADS.	1866—67.			1867—68.		
1	Civil Charges	1,78,551	6	5	2,26,257	14	2
2	Public Works	1,24,038	0	0	1,42,000	0	0
3	Military	2,05,638	2	9	2,67,383	2	0
	Total.....	5,08 227	9	2	6,35,641	1	0

Ordinary Expenditure.

104. The ordinary expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 2,26,257—14—2, against Rs. 1,78,551—6—5, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,58,089—8—3, against Rs. 2,18,761—4—4 in 1866—67, which contrasted with the year 1866—67 shews an increase of Rs. 47,706—7—9 in expenditure.

Details of Expenditure.

105. The details of expenditure, as contrasted with the year previous, are exhibited in the subjoined statement.

No.	HEADS.	1866—67.			1867—68.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	ORDINARY.												
1	Revenue	84,959	15	0	1,07,744	3	7	22,784	4	7	0	0	0
2	Abkarri	10,866	2	10	3,713	15	4	0	0	0	7,152	3	6
3	Stamps	1,304	6	1	2,289	5	3	984	15	2	0	0	0
4	Postal	3,949	0	0	5,067	15	11	1,118	15	11	0	0	0
5	General charges ...	3,502	6	2	4,211	8	6	709	2	4	0	0	0
6	Judicial	14,403	7	7	21,856	11	7	7,453	4	0	0	0	0
7	Medical	2,302	10	4	2,625	4	0	322	9	8	0	0	0
8	Pension	10,402	0	1	11,254	1	5	852	1	4	0	0	0
9	Education... ...	12,158	8	0	10,424	8	0	0	0	0	1,734	0	0
10	Religious & endowment of temples, &c.	12,795	3	3	13,800	3	0	1,004	15	9	0	0	0
11	Ecclesiastical ...	7,711	4	7	8,624	4	9	913	0	2	0	0	0
12	Miscellaneous ...	14,196	6	6	34,645	12	10	20,449	6	4	0	0	0
	Total.....	1,78,551	6	5	2,26,257	14	2	56,592	11	3	8,886	3	6
	Extraordinary ...	1,24,038	0	0	1,42,000	0	0	17,962	0	0	0	0	0
	Grand Total.....	3,02,589	6	5	3,68,257	14	2	74,554	11	3	8,886	3	6
								Deduct Decrease.....			8,886	3	6
								Net Increase...			65,668	7	9

106. Hitherto the hoozoor judicial establishment was embodied in the political abstract, consequently the charge was exhibited under the head of land revenue. The Government having been pleased to increase the salaries of the hoozoor department separately, the expenditure has been shewn under its legitimate heading, which accounts for the increase under this head; the appointment of a European jailor to the sudder jail at Mercara, has also caused the increase.

Explanation of Finance Expenditure.

The increase shewn under this head arises in consequence of the nomination of a European Assistant, and office establishment to South Coorg, together with the contingent charges, travelling allowances of the office. The salaries of the English office and hoozoor revenue establishment have also been enhanced, which partly accounts for the increase.

Revenue.

The subordinates of the anché establishment have also had their salaries increased, which accounts for the increase shewn under the head of postal.

Postal or Anché.

The comparatively large increase in the expenditure of the year over that of the year previous, is mainly due to the fact that the expenditure of the year previous was calculated for only 11 months, owing to the change in the official year, whilst that of the year under review is for 12 months. Some of the increase is also due to an increase of salaries in the revenue, judicial and survey departments.

Variation explained.

Doctor Bidie, Commissioner for investigating the ravages of the borer, having been deputed on special duty to Coorg, and the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Government Telegraphs stationed at Mercara, have caused the expenditure to be larger under this head. The large increase under the head of miscellaneous is also due to the payment of the salary of a member of the Bengal civil service, who was on leave in Coorg.

Miscellaneous.

107. The out-standing balances of the year under review, exclusive of those of previous years, amounted Rs. 1,54,709—8—5, and were composed of the following items.

Balance of the year.

	ITEMS.	Amount of balance.			Since recovered up to 15th May 1868.		
1	Land Revenue	40,965	11	3	29,022	12	11
2	Assessment of coffee land... ...	54,483	6	5	5,543	1	11
3	Abkarri	8,646	6	4	7,570	11	7
4	Mohaturpha	1,942	5	0	1,303	13	0
5	Sandalwood	34,437	0	5	19,753	14	1
6	Cardamom	11,285	12	0	417	14	6
7	Sale of waste land	4,067	4	0	0	0	0
8	Stamps	855	2	0	723	0	0
9	Nuzerkanikey fees	536	0	0	73	8	0
10	Assessed Tax	1,246	0	0	454	0	0
11	Sundries	244	9	0	244	9	0
	Total Rs.....	1,54,709	8	5	65,106	5	0
		65,106	5	0			
	Still due.....	89,603	3	5			

Irrecoverable balance.

108. There are no irrecoverable balances reported during the year.

Demand of coffee assessment.

109. The demand under coffee assessment amounted to Rs. 65,998—0—4, against Rs. 33,483—5—10 in 1866—67. The balance of assessment due for the year was Rs. 54,483—6—5, which I hope to have collected soon ; of this sum Rs. 35,460—10—4 were due by European, and Rs. 19,022—12—1 by native planters. Owing to the late financial crisis it is most difficult to recover this assessment punctually.

Cash balance.

110. The cash balances of the year opened at Rs 2,27,022—15—0 and closed at Rs. 3,45,868—6—3. This included a remittance of Rs. 1,00,000—0—0 in silver, and Rs. 1,50,000 in currency notes, copper coins and small silver which were received from Mysore to meet the excess expenditure over income due to Public Works and the Military.

Treasury department.

111. The total receipts and disbursements in the Treasury department amounted respectively to Rs. 8,67,484—11—8 and Rs. 7,48,639—4—9, against Rs. 4,73,067—13—1 and 5,97,200—0—7 in 1866—67.

112. Inclusive of the balance in hand, viz., Rs. 49,420—0—0, notes of the value of Rs. 1,00,000 were received from the Government during the year, and Rs. 62,590—0—0 worth were issued to the public. Rs. 1,01,580 of notes were cashed, and Rs. 38,840 received in payment of the Government dues, against Rs. 1,06,090 and Rs. 26,080—0—0 during the year previous.

Currency Notes.

113. Deducting a proportion of the expenditure under Military and Public Works and Telegraph, which would be fairly debitable to Madras and Mysore, this province contributes Rs. 54,207—6—0 or 11·30 per cent of its income towards the general government of India.

Coorg contributes towards General Government of India.

Section X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

114. The annual revenue khane shoomari accounts are the only records of the number of the population; but the permanent or fluctuating number of coolies employed on the coffee plantations are not comprised therein. Census papers were proposed and sent round to the proprietors of estates, both with the view of procuring these statistics and of preparing the minds of the people for the general census in 1871, in accordance with the instructions lately received from the Government of India. These returns are not complete, as a few of the proprietors failed to send them in; but, as far as they go, the following statistics have been obtained.

Census.

Census as per Returns received from the Planters.	Christians.				Hindoos.				Mahomedans.				Total.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Total...	192	114	86	392	6,184	2,790	1,190	10,164	676	446	184	1,306	7,052	3,350	1,460	11,862

Irrespective of these laborers, the ordinary population according to the revenue accounts stood as follows.

RACES.	1866—67	1867—68
Coorgs	25,089	24,392
Hindoos	85,961	83,550
Mahomedans	3,742	3,318
Christians	1,335	1,823
Total	1,15,827	1,13,581
Add imported laborers	0	11,86
Grand Total	0	1,25,443

These accounts were made in September last, and are not trustworthy.

Deaths.

115. The total number of deaths amongst the population amounted to 2,486, against 4,213 of the preceding year, or 22 in every 1,000 against 36 in 1866—67,

Diseases.

116. The mortality under the several diseases was as follows.

No.	DISEASES.	1866—67.	1867—68.
1	Dysentery	286	62
2	Diarrhœa	433	44
3	Fever	2,042	1,169
4	Cholera	28	0
5	Small Pox	442	304
6	Asthma	177	111
7	Convulsions	124	54
8	Dropsy	0	0
9	Other diseases	140	711
	Total.....	4,172	2,455
10	Violence	4	3
11	Accident	37	28
	Grand Total.....	4,213	2,486

117. In accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, the subjoined sanitary statistics for the towns in Coorg have been rendered, and are contrasted with the ratio of the year previous.

Sanitary Statistics.

TOWNS.	Number of deaths.			Ratio per 1,000.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	1866—67.	1867—68.
Mercara	66	65	131	43·28	27·07
Veerajenderpett ...	44	32	76	26·93	28·94
Fraserpett	45	30	75	55·60	67·14
Somwarpett	22	16	38	62·23	40 47
Kodlipett	13	8	21	23·25	30·80
Senevarsunté	6	8	14	34·76	28·17
Total.....	196	159	355	40·29	33·18

118. The births during the year amounted to 4,913 against 3,546 in the year previous, and the deaths to 2,486, against 4,213.

Births and deaths.

119. The percentage of births to population was 4·35, and of deaths 2·18 per cent, against 3·06 and 3·63 respectively in the preceding year.

Percentage to population.

AGRICULTURE.

120. The number of acres taken up for coffee cultivation and under assessment in the several talooks and towns will be apparent from the subjoined statement.

Coffee.

No.	TALOOKS.	Total acres taken up.	Total acres under assessment.	
			1866—67	1867—68
1	Mercara	23,314	11,268	21,419
2	Paudynalknàd	11,529	3,577	8,921
3	Yeddaynalknàd	24,041	7,961	17,996
4	Kiggutnàd	9,125	2,581	6,504
5	Nunjarajputten	3,186	1,171	3,484
6	Yelloosawerasimé	381	191	328
7	Mahadeopett	5	5	5
8	Veerajenderpett	26	26	26
	Total ...	72,207	26,783	58,682

Out of this number 47,572 acres are held by Europeans, and 24,638 acres by natives. The number of acres under assessment respectively is 38,760 and 19,926.

Cinchona.

121. The trees in the Government cinchona plantation have continued to grow well and vigorously. They were planted in 1863, and the highest tree is now 17 feet and 8 inches high, having grown 2 feet and 8 inches during the past year. Specimens of the bark were sent for analysis to the quinologist employed by the Government of Madras, and he reports that the following were the results of the analysis of the dried trunk bark.

Total alkaloids	5·03	per cent.
Quinine	0·20	do.
Quinidine	0·61	do.
Cinchonidine	2·07	do.
Cinchonine	2·15	do.

From these alkaloids the following yield of crystallized sulphates were obtained—

Sulphates of Quinine and Quinodine	0·75	per cent.
do. Cinchonidine	1·32	do.

in hundred parts of the dried bark.

From the apparent age of the tree producing this bark, Mr. Broughton considered the gross yield of alkaloids a very considerable one. The bark had been exposed to the damp during its transit as it arrived in rather a mouldy state: this somewhat impaired the crystallizing property of the alkaloids. The amount of quinine in this bark is very small. The whole of cinchonine readily crystallized in the free state.

Area of land under cultivation.

122. The subjoined statement will exhibit the extent of land under cultivation, as contrasted with that of the previous year.

DESCRIPTION.	1866—67.			1867—68.		
	Wet.	Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Dry.	Garden.
Butties	19,09,544	0	0	19,23,565¼	0	0
Kundagahs ...	3,069¾	0	0	3,073½	0	0
Moodies	772½	0	0	773¾	0	0
Thoondoos or fields..	0	5,911	0	0	5,934½	0
Trees...	0	0	26,878	0	0	26,988

123. Cotton is not grown in Coorg, except the indigenous cotton along the frontier towards Mysore. Several planters tried the seed supplied by the cotton Commissioner at Dharwar; but only one has favored me with samples of the growth, on which, the cotton Commissioner reports that the color is good, and the fibre of fair length, but somewhat weak, and what is commonly called wastey.

Cotton.

It is difficult to form an opinion from so small a sample, but it would appear that the plants were subject in their growth to too much or too long continued moisture.

124. The Manilla hemp and China (rhea grass) have thrived sufficiently well to show that the climate suits them, but the cultivation has not as yet been carried on to any extent.

Manilla Hemp.

125. The season was generally unfavorable for coffee, and the ravages of the borer proved very destructive in many localities. This led to all crops being much under estimated; but as the outturn in most cases exceeded the estimates, confidence in the cultivation of coffee has been a good deal restored, more especially as the borer would appear to have generally disappeared. The yield of paddy was a good average; for cardamoms the yield was good, and the prices realized higher than usual, Rs. 40 and 45 used to be obtained per maund, whilst Rs. 60 and 65 were realized this year.

Season and crops.

FORESTS.

126. Doctor Brandis, the Inspector General of forests under the Government of India has lately inspected the province, and his report will contain generally the results of forest operations in Coorg, as also many valuable instructions for our future guidance in the working of the department.

Inspection of forests.

127. The subjoined details will exhibit the felling operations of the year.

Felling.

No.	DESCRIPTION.	1866—67.			1867—68.		
		Trees.	Logs.	C. Ft.	Trees.	Logs.	C. Ft.
1	Teak	805	1,075	18,292	878	1,193	Not known.
2	Honé	104	107	0	134	169	
3	Muttee	0	0	0	41	68	
4	Nundy	0	0	0	31	55	
5	Beety	0	0	0	4	5	
	Other descriptions ...	0	0	0	9	15	
	Total.....	0	0	0	1,100	1,505	

The total cost for felling, trimming and removing the teak trees to the depôts amounted to Rs. 5,270—12—0 or Rs. 3—8—0 per log, against Rs. 1—15—11 per log in 1866—67.

Sale of Teak.

128. During the year under review 519 teak logs were sold at Rs. 0—11—6 per cubic foot. The amount realized was Rs. 7,493—12—6.

Stock.

129. The subjoined statement will shew the stock in hand.

No.	Description of Timber. / Wood Depôts.	Teak.		Honé.		Beety.		Mullali		Jungle wood.		Grand Total.
		No. of Logs.	Value of Stock	No of Logs.	Value of Stock	No. of Logs.	Value of Stock	No. of Logs.	Value of Stock	No. of Logs.	Value of Stock	Value.
												Rs.
1	Budrakolli wood depôt	226	3,390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,390
2	Chenneveracolly wood depôt	594	8,910	91	910	4	40	0	0	137	685	10,545
3	Titti mutty wood depôt	211	3,165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,165
4	Momkull wood depôt...	550	8,250	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	8,260
	In Aboor Betta... ...	148	2,220	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	2,225
	In Muttigode Jungle.	0	1,556-9-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,556-9-2
	Total.....	1729	27,491-9-2	91	910	5	50	1	5	137	685	29,141-9-2
	10 Candies of Sandalwood in South Coorg, valued											Rs. 700
												29,841-9-2

Teak nursery.

130. Dr. Brandis appeared to think well of the location of the teak nursery at Karmad. There were 2,300 seedlings planted out last year, out of which

only 1,300 have survived. Mr. Ludlow, the Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, has formed a fresh nursery near Tittimutty on the Cannanore-Mysore road. There were about 3,000 seedlings growing. I cannot urge two strongly the importance of forming such plantations.

Teak seed.

131. I have just obtained a barrel of the best teak seed from the Anemullé forests, through the courtesy of the Officiating Conservator of Forests, Madras. Such nurseries, firewood plantations, &c., are much required. The department in Coorg has been occupied too much with the routine duties of the day and realization of revenue, and not paid sufficient attention to the wants of the future.

Sandal.

132. The sandal collected during the year amounted to 353 kandies of billets and 64½ of roots. The rates paid for collection in North Coorg, were Rs. 5—2—2 per kandy for billets, and in South Coorg Rs. 6—4—6. During the year 353 kandies of billets and 61½ of roots were sold at Rs. 86—3—0 and 76 per kandy for the former and Rs. 70—0—0 for the latter. The amount realized was Rs. 31,872—14—1, against Rs. 21,038—4—8 in the year previous.

There were 94 kandies 12 maunds 16 seers of surplus saudal, and 12 kandies 13 maunds 4 seers of roots were brought to book at the several koties, which realized in all Rs. 8,180—12—0, a result creditable to Mr. Ludlow's energy and close supervision of the weighing. The stock in hand at the close of the year amounted to 10 kandies, valued at Rs. 700—0—0.

License system.

133. Rupees 2,033—3—4 were realized on 159 licenses for felling timber, issued to private parties as follows :—

Name of Taluks.		No. of Licenses.	Amount. Rs.	As.	P.
Mercara	Talook ...	16	50	0	10
Paudynalknád	do. ...	5	365	0	0
Yeddaynalknád	do. ...	17	784	8	0
Kiggutnád	do. ...	5	22	8	0
Nunjarajputten	do. ...	91	477	4	8
Yelloosawerasimé	do. ...	25	333	13	8
	Total...	159	2,033	3	2

134. The soubedars of talooks also grant trees of the 2nd class up to 15 trees to each of the classes entitled to receive such timber trees free. The quantity thus granted will be apparent from the subjoined table.

Free grants.

No.	TALOOKS.	Description of Trees.											
		Mutty.	Nundy.	Bilwara.	Gourize.	Sampige.	Jackfruit.	Alwadiga.	Oodè.	Wonè.	Ulway.	Gotha.	Unjeenè.
1	Mercara Talook	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Paudynalknád do...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Yeddaynalknád do...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Kiggutnád do...	95	101	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
5	Nunjarajputten do...	380	320	22	8	0	0	28	12	10	0	0	0
6	Yelloosawerasimè do...	369	396	26	37	2	2	4	5	0	2	1	2
	Total.....	851	827	52	45	2	2	37	17	10	2	1	2

135. The total revenue derived from all sources, exclusive of arrears, amounted to Rs. 89,839—7—3, against 56,443—2—6 of the year previous. The details are as follows :—

Revenue.

		1866—67.	1867—68.
1	Cardamom	27,217 2 4	23,207 4 8
2	Sandalwood	24,281 0 8	52,117 0 9
3	Timber	2,888 14 7	12,132 9 3
4	Forest produce... ...	2,053 0 11	1,720 7 4
	Miscellaneous	0 0 0	362 1 3
	Total Rs.	56,143 2 6	89,839 7 3

136. The balance of previous years amounted to Rs. 32,066—2—6, out of which Rs. 30,234—9—8 have been recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1831—8—10.

Balance of previous year.

137. The out-standing balance of the year under review, irrespective of that of the previous years, amounted to Rs. 41,967—5—5, of which Rs. 20,170—12—7 have been recovered up to 15th May. This was chiefly due to sandalwood and cardamom.

Balance of the year.

Survey of Forests.

138. No survey or demarcation of our forests has yet been commenced; but I hope the late visit of the Inspector General of Forests will lead to this work being taken in hand without further delay. The royal reserved forests are remote and generally un-healthy, which causes the work to be un-congenial, but it must be taken in hand.

Instructions of Officers.

139. Owing to some obstacle or another, the proposal to instruct the officers of the department in botany and forestry at Bangalore was not carried out last season, though the action of the Home Government clearly shews the importance of the subject.

General Operations.

140. The forest of Abour Betta, which had been granted for coffee cultivation, but the timber trees on which had remained the property of the Government, were worked by the Forest department very successfully. The timber in the Abour Betta jungle had been valued at Rs. 11,000; but only an offer of Rs. 500 was received: when the department took it up, and the last reported results of the felling were as follows.

			Rs.
968	Teak logs		14,520
91	Honé		910
4	Beety		40
138	Jungle-wood		690
3061	Bandy loads of rafters, posts, &c.	..	2,001
		Total Rs.	18,161

This result is very creditable to Mr. Ludlow's exertions.

SURVEY.

Survey of coffee estates.

141. In accordance with the conclusions arrived at on the subject of the necessity of first completing the survey of the larger and more valuable estates of the European proprietors, the Survey Department has been chiefly occupied during the year under review in the survey of such estates. The Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Survey department had hoped to have completed the survey of all the estates, both European and native, in the talooks of Nunjarajpatten and Yellowsawerasime; but was frustrated by the discovery that a larger

number of sites, ostensibly taken up for building purposes, had been planted over with coffee instead. This led to 161 such petty holdings being brought to book. As remarked by Mr. Freeth, the revenue registers contain only the approximate areas, &c. and are incorrect. The completion of the survey registers will be most valuable.

No. of Estates surveyed.

142. There were 45 European and 357 native estates surveyed during the year, giving a total of 402 estates, comprising an area of 18,945-49 acres, against 104 estates with an area of 18,431 acres in 1866--67. Out of the number surveyed during the past year, 13 European and 2 native estates were re-surveyed; some of them owing to a division of the original properties or to resignation of portions to the Government. Mr. Freeth proposes to charge double survey rates in such cases, or 6 annas per acre, but I would be inclined to charge the actual cost, which would be much more.

Demarcation.

143. There were 41 European and 113 native estates demarcated during the year. The distribution of the work over the several talooks is shewn in the following statement.

Abstract Statement of works performed by the Survey and Demarcation parties in Coory during the year 1867—68.

No.	TALOOKS.	Survey.								No. of Estates Demarcated.	Estates examined by the Assistant Supt. Revenue Survey.		
		Length of actual line surveyed.						Estate.			No of Estates. demarcated.	Surveyed.	
		Estates.			Connecting line.							No.	Area.
		M.	F.	Y.	M.	F.	Y.	No.	Area.				
1	Mercara Talook ...	90	5	166	43	0	172	34	7,163·19	59	0	11 Estates.	4813—88 Acres or 25 per cent.
2	Paudynalknád do.	17	7	79	0	0	0	10	1,177·88	158	0		
3	Yeddaynalknàd do.	45	4	21.	0	0	0	48	3,966·66	21	0		
4	Kiggutnád do.	47	3	100	0	0	0	19	5,064·61	16	0		
5	Nunjara putten do.	49	7	9	0	0	0	150	892·74	131	4		
6	Yellocsawerasimè.	51	0	41	0	0	0	141	700·41	69	5		
	Total.....	302	3	196	43	0	172	402	18,965·49	454	9		

The stones used in demarcation are of the size usual in Coorg, but appear to me to be too small, and easily removable. In former days it was sacrilege to remove them, but I much fear that progressive civilization is causing this feeling to wear off. In many estates, however, the ditches and hedges will remedy the evil of the boundary marks not being more permanent.

Mr. Freeth reports that out of the estates demarcated, 28 are very extensive, and that though the number of estates has been small, the work has been satisfactory. He also reports that the demarcators have been more sickly than the surveyors, 3 out of 5 being on the sick list.

Topographical survey.

144. The topographical survey of the Hooroonooruckul nàd, a sub-division of the Mercara talook, has been completed, and is in the hands of the draughtsmen at Madras, I hope to be able to attach it to this report. The area of the nád is $32\frac{3}{5}$ square miles, and the cost has been about Rs. 2054—9—0. Mr. Freeth writes that the villagers turned out willingly for clearing the jungle and placing stones without remuneration or any pressure being brought to bear on them that ever came to his knowledge. In fact as far as his experience goes, they one and all seemed to evince some interest in having their village boundary settled and demarcated. Only one considerable boundary dispute occurred, which was settled through the Superintendent of Coorg. I would strongly urge the advantage of continuing the survey for topographical purposes.

Boundary disputes.

145. There were 21 boundary disputes settled by the Assistant Superintendent of the Revenue Survey during the year, against 12 in the year previous. There was only one appeal.

Cost of survey.

146. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 18,172—5—3, or 15 annas and 3 pie per acre, (inclusive of re-surveys) against Rs. 16,226—0—2 or Rs. 1—0—6 per acre surveyed during the preceding year. This increase in expenditure was due to the survey of Veerajapett for the purpose of fixing new limits for that town; but it is satisfactory to find that the out-turn of work has been slightly greater, and the rate per acre reduced.

147. The holders of lands under the old rules prayed that the cost of survey might be remitted; but, after some correspondence and on the recommendation of the Commissioner, it has been decided to charge them 3 annas per acre all round, cultivated or un-cultivated. In comparison with the actual cost, this charge must be considered most liberal, as on the actual cost of the present year the planters are charged less than one-fifth.

Survey rates.

148. The following statement will exhibit talookwar, the number of estates, both of Europeans and natives, already surveyed and remaining to be surveyed.

Estates surveyed and to be surveyed.

No.	TALOOKS.	Total Number of Estates.		Estates surveyed.		To be surveyed.	
		European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.
1	Mercara Talook ...	63	916	63	225	0	691
2	Nunjrajputten do ...	*12	240	7	137	1	103
3	Kiggutnàd do. ...	32	359	16	15	16	324
4	Yeddaynalknàd do. ...	46	849	41	87	5	762
5	Paudynalknàd do. ...	13	1,232	4	16	9	1,216
6	Yelloosawerasimè do.	0*	251	0	135	0	116
	Total.....	166	3,827	131	615	31	3,212

*1 European Estates are going to be resigned.

It will thus be seen that, out of 166 European and 3,827 native estates, 131 European and 615 native estates have been surveyed, leaving only 31 European and 3,212 native estates still to be surveyed. The European estates will be completed next season, but the native holdings are small and will retard the survey; but, with an efficient staff and strict supervision, the survey of these coffee estates ought to be completed in two years. I have pointed out in former reports that much time was lost in the introduction of the survey, partly by the Superintendent of Coorg not furnishing lists of estates, and partly by the utter want of supervision on the part of the officer who first conducted the duties. This is not due to Lieutenant Freeth, whose work has been much retarded by having to do over again the work executed by his predecessor.

149. It has been decided that all coffee holdings, however small, should be regularly surveyed, as the approximate areas are very incorrect, and a survey of some sort would be requisite, especially as the limited revenue establishments would be utterly unable to undertake the work. The natives, especially petty holders, however, evince no desire whatever to possess the new parchment title deeds provided by the Government, and in very few cases do they register their deeds. It has therefore been decided to issue ordinary puttahs in English and Canarese to such holders; but it is doubtful whether even such puttahs should not also be registered.

Future operations.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

150. The number of applications for relief at the civil dispensary of Mercara, as contrasted with the year previous, will appear by the subjoined tabular statement.

Civil Dispensary.

DESCRIPTION.	Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.	
	1866—67	1867—68	1866—67	1867—68	1866—67	1867—68
In-patients ..	272	177	211	115	61	31
Out-patients ...	5,259	4,915	5,294	4,945	3	8
Total.....	5,571	5,122	5,505	5,090	64	39

This gives, as remarked by Doctor Nash, a decrease of 95 in-patients and of 354 out-patients over those of the preceding year, which had been one of famine and sickness.

151. The principal diseases are said to have been intermittent fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, rheumatism and pulmonary affections; from which 31 deaths occurred in the dispensary, being half of the number of the year previous.

Diseases.

152. A large and well lighted room for a surgery has been constructed during the past year. This addition permits of a ward being available for special cases. A small house for the resident dresser

Buildings.

has also been constructed adjacent to the dispensary, and 2 latrines and a bath-room provided for the dispensary. These buildings have cost Rs. 1729—14—11 and about 500 Rs. will be required to complete them.

Realizations.

153. The subjoined statement will exhibit the receipts and disbursements of this charitable institution.

Cr. Dr

	Rs.	As	P.		Rs.	As	P.
Balance in hand 1st January 1867 ...	2,018	14	0	By Medical officers pay...	360	0	0
Floating...	0	0	0	„ Dressers do. ...	378	0	0
Invested...	0	0	0	„ Servants' wages ...	408	0	0
Received during the year, viz.				„ European medicines from medical store...	607	9	4
From Government ...	1,753	9	4	„ do. do. purchased	0	0	0
„ Local funds ..	0	0	0	„ Half yearly supplies...	0	0	0
„ Interest of vested funds	105	0	0	„ Annual supplies ...	0	0	0
„ European donation or subscriptions...	528	0	0	„ Dieting, sick... ...	388	2	11
„ Natives do. ...	234	1	1	„ Wines and spirits ...	10	11	3
„ Sale of medicines to persons not entitled to gratuitous issues	211	11	7	„ Servants from dispensary fund	73	11	9
„ Fines	0	0	0	„ Building expenses ...	1,729	14	11
				„ Other charges ...	180	10	1
Total Income.....	4 851	4	0				
Total Expenditure ...	4,136	12	3	Total Expenditure .	4,136	12	3
Balance.....	714	7	9				

Cost of Patients.

154. The annual average cost of each patient was Rs. 2—4—0, and the daily cost of each in-door patient was Rs. 0—3—5, against Rs. 1—0—9 and rupees 0—3—0 in the year previous.

Vaccination.

155. There were 848 persons vaccinated, out of which 691 cases proved successful; whilst in the year previous the figures stood respectively at 408 and 318. Doctor Nash attributes the increase of 379 successful cases to the reduction of one vaccinator and to his pay being divided between the other two vaccinators, which has stimulated them to increased exertions and will lead to a better class of men being secured for the post. There were 518 deaths from small pox reported,

and Dr. Nash reports that modified small pox prevailed to a slight extent, but was checked by the enforcement of vaccination.

TRADE STATISTICS.

Fairs.

156. The weekly mart at Gonicopaul became extinct with the departure of the Sappers and Miners, who were withdrawn owing to the extreme un-healthiness of the locality. The Forest department propose to establish one at Tittimutty for the coolies employed in the adjacent forests; but, though every inducement will be offered, I am afraid the attempt will not prove successful, as the place is equally sickly, and the demand, with other and longer established marts not far off, will not be sufficient to induce persons to bring their goods.

Traffic on ghaut roads.

157. The following table will exhibit the amount of traffic along the 2 main ghaut roads leading down to the western coast, as contrasted with the year previous.

DESCRIPTION.	Periambody.		Sumpajee.	
	1866—67	1867—68	1866—67	1867—68
Loaded carts	8,639	17,171	7,323	9,311
Empty do.	2,471	7,667	1,575	399
Bandies with horses and bullocks ...	422	242	177	160
Horses	1,004	1,118	611	741
Palankeen or muncheel with bearers.	0	0	16	1
Bullock with loads	10,881	4,021	10,782	10,783
Do. without do.				1,350
Men with loads	9,894	3,308	0	5,100
Do. without do.	30,530	7,771	0	20,140
Cattle	3,864	3,226	0	1,300
Sheep and goats	843	683	0	0
Camels	0	0	1	0
Elephants	36	38	2	3
Asses	76	30	0	0
Total.....	68,660	80,215	20,517	49,288

Monthly traffic.

158. The distribution of the traffic on these roads over the several months of the year is given in the following table.

MONTHS.	Loaded carts.	Empty do.	Bandies with horses and bullocks.	Horses.	Palankeen or mun-cheel with bearers.	Bullocks with loads.	Bullocks without loads.	Men with loads.	Men without loads.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Elephants	Asses.
April 1867. ..	1,136	35	24	16	0	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May „ ..	1,831	241	36	112	0	564	137	1,432	3,621	301	5	0	2	11
June „ ..	270	171	37	66	0	114	203	303	2,612	225	0	0	0	0
July „ .	36	25	21	119	0	65	195	873	3,079	180	270	0	38	0
August „ ..	129	80	21	63	1	86	144	849	3,270	170	0	0	0	0
September „ .	161	90	25	57	0	105	158	1,247	3,066	144	76	0	0	0
October „ .	903	538	47	586	0	671	101	883	4,927	462	0	0	0	0
November „ .	1,737	411	30	56	0	732	534	1,074	5,550	341	0	0	0	0
December „	3,035	313	45	87	0	3,548	473	1,491	6,837	694	29	0	0	0
January „ ...	5261	673	30	223	0	2,909	756	1,855	7,020	565	0	0	0	0
February „	5 805	1,692	58	382	0	3,745	518	1,364	8,370	1,131	0	0	0	0
March „ ..	6,175	3,797	28	102	0	1,912	1,409	1,500	6,728	313	303	0	1	19
Total.....	26,182	8,066	402	1,859	1	14,801	4,658	12,871	55,086	4,526	683	0	41	30

159. The large increase in the number of carts would tend to shew the impetus given by coffee cultivation to the prosperity of the province, and the decrease in the number of loaded bullocks would indicate the improved condition of the ghaut roads.

Increase explained

160. The chief exports are coffee, rice, cardamoms, sandal, and timber. It is calculated that 3,000 tons of coffee were exported during the past year, and taking Rs. 600 per ton, exclusive of freight and home charges, the value would amount to Rs. 18,00,000. This is a large addition to the value of the exports of a district, in which a comparatively limited income from rice lands forms the chief source of revenue.

Exports.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

161. The separate report of the operation of Act XX of 1866, having been forwarded at the close of the year, it is not necessary to report the same here. However, the subjoined statement will shew the number of instruments registered under the several sections of the Act and the amount of fees realized thereon for the year 1867.

Registration and fees.

Sections of Act XX of 1866.	Documents.		Fees.					
	1866.	1867.	1866.			1867.		
17	399	361						
18	391	229						
52	0	4	1,349	12	0	1,822	0	0
41	0	21						
42	0	232						
Total.....	793	847	1,349	21	0	1,822	0	0

Wills.

162. There were no wills deposited for safe custody in the office during the year.

Cost of establishment.

163. The total cost of the several establishments, including contingencies for registration, was Rs. 1,555—5—7, and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 1,822—0—0, thus shewing a surplus of Rs. 266—10—5 in favor of Government.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

Money Order system.

164. The money order office was established in Mercara in June last, and the following statement will exhibit the number of money orders issued and paid by the agent and the amount of commission realized thereon during the ten months. It will be seen that 531 orders were issued and only 47 paid out; and that the treasury had received Rs. 15,139—15—0 in excess of the amount paid out on account of the money order office. I am of opinion that the commission now allowed to the agent is very inadequate in comparison to the duties and responsibilities attached to the post. No less than Rs. 24,771—13—0 passed through his hands, for which he received a commission of Rs. 28—11—9 only.

Summary of the Working of the Money Order Office at Mercara for the year ending 31st March 1868.

	No. of orders issued.	Gross amount.		Commission Charged.										Total commission.		Grand Total.			No. of orders paid.	Gross amount.	
				At 2 As.		At 4 As.		At 8 As.		At 12 As.		At 1 Rupee.		At 1—4—0.		At 1—8—0.							
June 1867 ...	21	891	6	0	12	1	0	3	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	10	0	901	6	16	2,200	0
July „ ...	70	4,675	5	1	8	3	12	8	8	0	12	6	0	0	0	28	8	49	0	4,724	5	0	0	0
August „ ...	55	2,062	1	1	6	4	8	7	0	3	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	23	10	2,085	11	8	873	0
September „ ...	41	1,470	0	1	4	4	12	2	8	0	12	2	0	0	0	4	8	16	12	1,186	12	2	130	0
October „ ...	56	1,750	8	1	4	6	12	4	8	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	21	8	1,772	0	6	433	0
November „ ...	60	1,768	4	1	12	5	8	10	0	3	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	1,782	4	6	264	4
December „ ...	53	1,468	11	1	12	4	8	8	8	0	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	18	8	1,487	3	5	600	0
January 1868 ...	55	1,242	5	2	10	3	8	9	0	0	12	0	0	1	4	0	0	17	2	1,259	7	2	111	8
February „ ...	64	1,858	12	2	10	3	12	6	8	0	12	5	0	1	4	12	0	31	4	2,890	10	0	107	11
March „ ...	56	1,546	12	2	0	5	8	5	8	2	4	3	0	1	4	0	0	19	8	1,566	4	2	96	8
Total.....	531	19,726	0	16	14	43	8	65	0	18	12	33	0	3	12	48	0	229	14	19,955	14	47	4,815	15

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Cromlechs.

165. In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, as conveyed in letter No. 674 of the 9th April 1868, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, the following particulars regarding the discovery of numerous cromlechs and cairns in the vicinity of Veerajenderpett are submitted, together with copies of the lithographed drawings and plans kindly made by Mr. W. Freeth, the Assistant Superintendent of the Revenue Survey. The discovery was made by my Assistant, Lieutenant J. S. F. Mackenzie, in January last in the following manner. A quantity of stones was required for certain bridges and other works in Veerajenderpett, and one of the native merchants offered to get the stones, if Mr. Mackenzie would allow him to remove them from the báné in question. Mr. Mackenzie inspected the locality and found the remains of a great number of cromlechs, the stones of which had evidently been split up and removed at different periods by the wuddars, a tribe of stone-hewers. The báné in question is much grown over with low brushwood, and on pushing further on, Mr. Mackenzie hit upon a fine large double cromlech. On communicating this most interesting archæological discovery to me, I at once forbad the removal of any more stones from the locality and directed the scrubwood and earth around the cromlechs to be removed, so as to lay bare the whole structure to its base.

166. Lieutenant W. Freeth, the Assistant Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, then kindly undertook to make drawings and plans of this double cromlech and of two others.

167. The double cromlech, No. 1, is formed by six large unhewn stones, surmounted by one large flat stone 13 feet long by 9 feet 9 inches broad and about 7 or 8 inches thick. This top stone had been apparently not long ago chiselled and split open right across the centre from each side, so as to form 4 blocks; but most fortunately had not been removed, except a small piece at the back and to the left, looking at the cromlech. The back was also formed by one large slab, as also each side. The front slabs were smaller and divided by the large centre slab, which formed the enclosure into two compartments. These front stones had each a peculiar aperture of an irregular segmental form, about 1′ 11″ by 1′ 4′ inches at the top and immediately below the superincumbent

stone. The stones at these apertures are sharp on the inside and present a bevelled appearance outside. The inner rim is so sharp as to lead to the conclusion that these apertures could not have been used for ingress and egress. The centre stone projects to the front 2 feet 8 inches, and the top flag projects over the left compartment to such an extent as to afford shelter like a verandah. This was doubtless accidental, but it is a curious fact that this shelter is so afforded on the side away from exposure to the monsoons which now prevail. The interior measurements of the compartments are also given in the plans, by which it will be seen that each compartment was about 7 feet long, 3 feet 9 inches broad, and 1 feet high. Each compartment was flagged by a large stone in each. These compartments were nearly full of earth, but nothing was found in them. Dr. Shortt of Madras, who has opened many cairns on the Nílgírís and other parts of the Madras presidency, informed me that he had never seen or heard of a double cromlech of this description. This would add to the value of the present discovery.

No. 2 is a sample of a single cromlech, similarly constructed of large unhewn and uncemented slabs of granite. It is 6 feet 8 inches long by 4½ feet broad and 4 feet high, interior measurement. The top stone had been broken and partly removed, and the stem of a very old tree was found growing out of it; nothing was found in this either.

No. 3 is a still smaller cromlech found on another báné about half a mile from the others. On this báné are to be found many large tumuli, which apparently contain many of these cromlechs. The front stone of No. 3 was just visible at the end of one of these tumuli, and I caused the earth above and around it to be cleared away and the top stone was raised and made to slip over on one side. It was full of earth, in which we found pieces of earthen pots and small pieces of charcoal; specimens of which are also submitted.

168. At the end of another tumulus another cromlech was dug out; but we found the top stone had been removed, apparently very many years ago. In this also were found fragments of earthen vessels and pieces of charcoal, and also a small piece of a bangle. This bangle is much thicker than those in use in the present day, and the devices on it are in pale yellow and somewhat similar in form to those generally to be found on the modern imitation Etruscan vases, goglets, &c. I shewed this bangle to all the native merchants at Veerajenderpett, who de-

clared that they had never seen one of such a description before. This bangle and fragments of earthen vessels were sent in to the Commissioner and are now in the Museum at Bangalore. The bangle is evidently of no modern date; but, as the top stone of this cromlech had been removed and wuddars had evidently been at work in the locality during the past 50 to 100 years, it is possible that the bangle had once belonged to some dusky beauty of that tribe. It was found also only about a foot and a half below the surface of the mound and just within the stone cist.

169. I have failed to discover any of those concentric rows of upright stones, which have generally been found with such cromlechs or cairns elsewhere; but the fact of the wuddars having been so long at work in these localities would account for the disappearance of these stones, which were probably first discovered and removed. It is worthy of note that these structures all face east and west. Very few of these cromlechs would appear to have had the segmental apertures found in the double cromlech; and in fact most of those now visible are much smaller and would appear to be more like those short stone cists, containing cinerary urns, which have generally been found in the sepulchral mounds, both in Asia and in Europe, and even in Central America. As remarked before by me, these bánés abound with such tumuli, some of which have evidently not been touched. It is in such alone that we may expect to find still more interesting relics of this almost unknown past period of the history of the world and of our species; some of these tumuli would appear to run parallel with each other, so that when uncovered these stone chambers would present the appearance of streets. The discovery of pieces of charcoal and fragments of apparently cinerary urns would tend to shew that the conclusions drawn by modern archæologists were correct, viz., that these stone chambers were only used as sepulchral monuments. But my Assistant, Mr. Mackenzie, has suggested that it is an extraordinary fact that, when such durable and lasting monuments to the dead are to be found, no remains of the dwellings of these ancient Turanian races are visible in the same localities, so as to throw still greater light on the ethnical records of the past. It is possible that these larger cromlechs, forming regular well closed chambers, unlike those found elsewhere, were the dwellings, and the smaller stone cists and tumuli the sepulchral monuments of these almost hypothetical races!

170. Similar cromlechs and monoliths are said to exist in Kiggutnad in South Coorg, and also near Fraserpett in East Coorg, on the borders of Mysore, regarding which I would propose to submit a separate report hereafter.

Since writing the above, I have caused eleven of the cromlechs, lately discovered in the vicinity of Veerajenderpett to be excavated; and beg to submit the results of the explorations made by myself and my Assistant, Lieutenant J. S. F. Mackenzie, as well as colored drawings and lithographs of the antique urns, &c., by Lieutenant W. Freeth.

171. The parallel burrows or mounds of earth alluded to in my former report, though containing one or two cromlechs, were found not to cover continuous rows of these structures, but the cromlechs now excavated were situated below large mounds and covered over with trees and dense brushwood, shewing that they had not been touched by the hand of man for ages past. These structures consisted, like the others reported on, of oblong chambers, the bottom and sides composed of large single slabs of unhewn granite and surmounted by a large slab of the same description. The longest chamber was $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad and 5 feet deep. The several dimensions were as follows.

No.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
1	6 feet 4 inches	3 feet 8 inches	2 feet 8 inches
2	$6\frac{1}{2}$ " "	4 " "	4 " "
3	$7\frac{1}{2}$ " "	$4\frac{1}{2}$ " "	5 " "
4	$6\frac{3}{4}$ " "	3 " 4 "	$2\frac{1}{2}$ " "
5	$5\frac{1}{2}$ " "	3 " 3 "	$3\frac{3}{4}$ " "
6	5 " 5 "	4 " "	$3\frac{1}{2}$ " "
7	6 " "	3 " 3 "	3 " 3 "
8	6 " "	3 " "	3 " "
9	7 " "	3 " "	4 " "
10	6 " 3 "	$3\frac{3}{4}$ " "	$3\frac{1}{2}$ " "
11	5 " "	$3\frac{3}{4}$ " "	4 " "

172. All these cromlechs had square or segmental apertures, which the natives always point out as a proof that these structures used to form the abodes of the pigmy race described in their legends. Some have supposed that these apertures were made use of for the purpose of introducing the cinerary urns and bones of the members of the family into the sepulchral vault, as they died one after the other. I am induced to this belief also, as the urns were invariably discovered in each corner and often piled one on the top of the other, and these openings

are always at the top of the front slab and immediately below the superincumbent slab. These doors or apertures were generally found to face towards the east, but strange to say that one was found facing to the north and a few to the west. They were 1½, 1¾ and 2 feet wide.

173. I am glad to be able to state that the excavations resulted in the discovery of several antique shaped urns and pots, composed of thick red and black pottery apparently highly glazed. Some are on four feet and some are tripods. Lieutenant W. Freeth, the Assistant Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, has kindly sketched and lithographed a group of these urns, and his lithograph copies will convey a better description of these antique vessels than any words of mine can do. They are all full of hard earth, apparently well rammed in by the action of the rain-fall of successive monsoons. I had some of the damaged vessels broken up and the contents carefully sifted, but could not discover any traces of bones, whether calcined or not. This would lead to the belief that these vessels had not been used as cinerary urns. The small fragments of charcoal were generally found in the earth inside the cromlechs and smaller cists.

174. Below the sketch of the urns, Mr Freeth has drawn some of the pieces of iron weapons found in these cromlechs. The larger one would appear to have been a spear or large javelin, and the others arrows and hilts of daggers.

175. There were no concentric rows of stones round these cromlechs as generally found elsewhere; but I found that the cromlechs at Fraserpett, had distinctly such rows of upright stones round each. These look as if they had been tampered with, though not for many years past, but I will cause them to be carefully excavated next month and will submit a separate report on the results.

CONCLUSION.

176. In conclusion, whilst venturing to hope that the general results of the administration of this province may be considered satisfactory, I have to bring to the notice of the Government the services of the officers at the head of the several departments in Coorg. It is always a difficult and an invidious task, and praise is often cavilled at, though such praise

Remarks.

may be deserved, and is perhaps the only stimulus to increased exertions.

Educational Department.

177. The Reverend Mr. Richter has been in charge of the Educational Department in Coorg for upwards of 10 years and has won the entire confidence of the Coorgs. He has labored well and zealously in the cause of education, but the erection of the Central school buildings has been a heavy drag on his time, and I shall be glad to see him able to devote himself more to the 1st class and to the preparation of those desirous of competing for honors at Madras.

Executive Engineer.

178. Mr. Stoddard, the Executive Engineer, was in charge of the department up to the 31st January, when he had to proceed on medical certificate to Europe, owing to fever contracted in the execution of his duties. Though wanting in method, he conducted his duties efficiently, and his knowledge of the native languages was of great advantage.

Mr. Gramatzki, the Assistant Engineer, has since had charge and has worked well.

Revenue Survey.

179. Lieutenant W. Freeth, the Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Revenue Survey, has conducted his duties to my entire satisfaction.

Forest Department.

180. Mr. Edgar Ludlow has officiated as Assistant Conservator throughout the year. He is a zealous and pains-taking officer, but is wanting in tact and temper. He has however much improved in this respect and will no doubt improve as he grows older and obtains experience.

Assistant Superintendents.

181. Lieutenant J. S. F. Mackenzie, the 1st Assistant Superintendent, joined his appointment in Coorg on the 19th May 1867. He was specially appointed to South Coorg and has relieved me of many magisterial cases, especially in cases of breaches of contract under Act XIII of 1859. He has also had charge of the Sudder Jail and has improved it much. He has also devoted much time to the compilation of the catechism of the Civil Procedure Code. He is zealous, and with more experience will prove an able official.

My Coorg Assistant, Mr. C. Soobiah, has had charge of the Treasu-

ry and has conducted his duties satisfactorily. He has also taken up the criminal cases referred to him and has evinced average aptitude for the work.

Sub-Establishments.

182. I am glad to be able to state that my Head Sheristadar, Matunda Appachennah, who is about the last of the old head men of Coorg, and who commanded the Coorgs at the back stockade against us in 1834, has been able to return to his duties. I have, however, to deplore the loss of my Naib Sheristadar, Kongundrah Appiah, who was one of the best and most devoted servants the Government ever possessed. The Government has also sustained a loss in the death of two other old Coorg officials, viz., of Thimmapiah, the Kurnick or Treasurer, whose sister was the wife of the last rajah and mother of the Princess Gouramma, who was adopted by Her Gracious Majesty, and of Chouriara Appiah who was the grandson of a celebrated dewan in the days of Dodda Veerarajender Wodier, the uncle of the ex-rajah.

K. Appachoo has been confirmed in the appointment of Naib Sheristadar and has worked well. C. Carriapah also acted as Naib Sheristadar for a short time and promises to be a most useful public servant.

My special thanks are due to Mr. W. Jennings, who has been the Manager of my office since April 1867, for the efficient manner in which he has discharged all his duties.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
NALKNAD, *6th May* 1868.

R. A. COLE,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX I.

No. 283.
10.

COORG COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore 26th June 1868.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department, Simla.

SIR,

In submitting herewith the Progress Report of the Public Works Department in Coorg for the year 1867—68, I have the honor to make the following observations.

2. The Government are aware that the stinted Budget allotment of this small district, which is traversed by two great ghat roads, was till recently only Rs. 60,000. This amount has since been raised to 2 lacs, and the Supreme Government has within the last few months sanctioned an additional establishment, on the entertainment of which it is to be hoped not only that existing works will be kept up to prescribed standard, but also that more attention will be paid to the agricultural wants of the province.

3. It is an undeniable fact, however, that this mountain region is at certain seasons of the year extremely unhealthy, and that the Public Works Department have been put to great straits to obtain labor, not to speak of adequate superintendence. The assistance of the Sappers, who are peculiarly fitted for work on ghat roads, was long refused, and when accorded, they were sent at the wrong time of the year. I am bound however to state that the Executive Engineer, though not a good office man and an indifferent accountant, could not be surpassed by any officer in point of energy and active superintendence of his work.

4. The Chief Engineer has lately proposed an entire revision of the existing communications, which certainly were not laid out on any well conceived comprehensive plan, and which are defective in many places in respect to gradients. Should his suggestions, which have been laid before the Government of India, be approved, it will be necessary to remodel the whole system of roads and to incur considerable expenditure.

5. The most practical work perhaps which was carried out in the year, was the making of pack-bullock roads referred to in paras 13—15, and the commencement of the bridle-path between Veerajenderpett and the Wynaad frontier. It will be in the recollection of Government that these projects received the approval of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State.

6. Some work has also been carried out on the Periambadi and Sumpajee ghats, but the former of these is but an indifferent communication, and I do not believe it could ever be made a really good ghat. Should the suggestions referred to in para 4 be carried out, this ghat will be for the most part superseded.

7. The Chief Engineer gives a dismal but not an exaggerated account of the sickness in the province during the year. Mr. Stoddard, after manfully struggling against repeated attacks of illness, was at last obliged to take sick leave to Europe, and the division has been for some time entrusted to an Assistant Engineer, an Executive Engineer having only lately become available. The subordinates of the department have also suffered greatly, and, while natives of the plains can with difficulty be induced to take employment in the province, the Coorgs themselves look with disfavor on Public Works appointments. Great allowances must therefore be made for the shortcomings of the department which are apparent in the year's report.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) L. BOWRING,
Commissioner.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS IN COORG FOR THE YEAR 1867—68.

The Original Budget allotment for the year was Rs. 2,00,000 decreased by increase of stock to Rs. 1,99,435. The outlay has been Rs. 1,40,466 or Rs. 58,969 less than the grant.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Original Budget grant.	As modified after issue of Budget orders.	Expenditure.	More.	Less.
Original	1,19,000	1,16,000	64,136	0	51,864
Repairs	45,000	45,000	37,771	0	7,229
Establishment	31,000	34,000	33,307	0	693
Tools and Plant... ...	5,000	5,000	5,227	227	0
Profit and Loss	0	0	25	25	0
TOTAL RUPEES...	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,40,166	252	59,786
Increase of Stock Balance...		565	0	565	0
Grand Total Rupees...		1,99,435	1,40,466	817	59,786
Difference...			58,969		

THE ABOVE OUTLAY WAS THUS DISTRIBUTED UNDER THE SEVERAL HEADS OF SERVICE.

CLASS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
I. Military...	0	441	441
II. Civil Buildings	10,603	1,457	12,060
III. Agricultural	0	200	200
IV. Communications	53,533	35,673	89,206
V. Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	0	0	0
TOTAL OF WORKS.....	64,136	37,771	1,01,907
Tools and Plant.....			5,227
Establishment			33,307
Profit and Loss.....			25
Total Rupees...			1,40,166

ORIGINAL WORKS.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

1. *Improving Superintendent's Office and Quarters at Mercara.*— This work had to be stopped in August 1867, as the original estimate was exceeded. Owing to the estimate having to be entirely recast, there was great delay in the submission of the revised estimate which received sanction on the 22nd of February last. The work was then resumed under contract, and is now nearly completed; a little white-washing and wood-oiling to doors and windows being all that is left to be done.

2. *Constructing Guard-room to Executive Engineer's Office, and Out-offices to the Overseer's Lodge at Mercara.*—Both these works were commenced in March 1867, and completed during the year under review, at a cost of Rs. 1,556 and 906 respectively.

3. *Constructing Overseer's Lodge at Fraserpett.*

4. *Constructing Out-Offices to do.*

5. *Enclosing portion of the Verandah for a Store-room.*—These have been completed during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 893.

6. *Constructing Assistant Superintendent's Cutcherry at Veerajenderpett.*—The estimate for this work has not yet been sanctioned, but a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the purchase and preparation of materials was sanctioned by the Government of India. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,290 has been expended for timber and corrugated iron-sheeting,

COMMUNICATIONS.

7. *Codlipett-Mercara road.*—A revised estimate for completing this important road was called for from the Executive Engineer; but owing to Mr. Stoddard's absence on three month's sick leave, and his subsequent departure on medical certificate to England in February last—also, to the short-handed state of the department in Coorg, the estimate has not yet been received; and work on the original estimate has been finally closed. The expenditure of Rs.1 2,658 was incurred during the past year, making an excess over original estimate of Rs. 7,794, or less than 10 per cent on the sanctioned amount of Rs. 84,060. This excess was sanctioned by the Commissioner in anticipation of the receipt and sanction of a revised estimate.

8. *Metalling five miles of Mysore-Mangalore and five miles of Mysore-Cannanore roads.*—Owing to circumstances explained in the previous para, these estimates were not submitted during the past year. An outlay of Rs. 7,317 and Rs. 3,160 respectively was incurred in the collection of materials on the anticipatory sanction granted by the Commissioner which was however rescinded in January last. Special reports on these works have been submitted.

9. *Constructing sixty covered drains on the Sumpajee, and fifty-two on the Periambady Ghauts.*—With the exception of four, which were not required, all these drains have been completed at a cost, during the year, of Rs. 5,652.

10. *Constructing timber trussed bridge over Gonicoppal river.*—The progress has not been so good as anticipated, owing to the unhealthiness of the locality : the bridge itself had however been completed, with the exception of a little boarding of roadway and plastering of parapets. An expenditure of Rs. 9,853 was incurred.

11. *Raising three bridges at Bittengal.*—A revision of the estimate having been found necessary, the bridge work was stopped in February last, owing to the requisite information not being procurable in the then state of the establishment in Coorg. The present condition of the work is, one bridge completed except its stone flooring, a second has its abutments and wings complete, and the greater part of its woodwork prepared. On the third, no actual progress has been made, but everything is ready for rapidly pushing it on, next season : but little progress has been made on the embankments. The outlay during the year has been Rs. 3,721.

12. *Constructing eight Cooly Lines on the Mysore-Mangalore and Mysore-Cannanore roads.*—Of the two which remained to be finished last year, the one at Jemadarcul has been completed, and the other at Periambady nearly so. Expenditure has been Rs. 561.

13. *Making Pack-bullock road from Kuggidi to Katighery.*—This work has been completed during the year at a total expenditure of Rs. 2,444.

14. *Making Pack-bullock road from Veerajenderpett to Shiddapoor.*—At the close of last official year, this road was nearly completed, and since then, it has been opened for traffic. Its average width

is three yards. All the log bridges, five in number, and four covered drains, were constructed at an outlay of Rs. 5,919.

15. *Making Pack-bullock road from Shiddapoor to Periapatam.*—This work was commenced in December 1867, and at the close of March last, 6½ miles of road, six log bridges, and four covered drains, had been completed: there still remain 2½ miles to be opened out, and it is anticipated that the road will be open for traffic before the commencement of the monsoons. Expenditure during the year 4,064 Rs.

16. *Opening out a bridle-path between Veerajenderpett and the Wynaad frontiers.*—This work was begun in January last, and the portion from the Wynaad frontier to Attoor, an estimated distance of 23 miles, was given on contract to Mr. Marshall, who traced by the end of past official year 9 miles, and opened out the bridle-path for 3¼ miles. The portion from Veerajenderpett to Attoor, 4¾ miles, was opened out by departmental agency. Rupees 1,806 have been expended during the year.

17. *Alterations and improvements for completing Moosafirkanah at Wotacolly.*—This work was nearly finished at the end of last year, and is now thoroughly completed.

18. *Constructing Horse-stables at Santicoopa.*—This work has been completed at an expenditure of Rs 1,085.

19. *Mysore-Mangalore road.*—A sum of Rs. 520, arrears for work of the previous year, was paid for this road.

20. The following road traces and surveys were also carried out for the purpose of estimating for opening-out or improvements.

(1.) Tracing Boykerry-Kalamandavastan road (an alternative line entering Mercara by the Codlipett road,) to avoid the steep gradients in the first few miles of the Mercara-Frazerpett road.

(2.) Surveying and tracing Frazerpett and Siddapoor-Periapatam road.

(3.) Surveying and levelling Mercara-Frazerpett road.

(4.) Surveying and levelling Mysore-Cannanore road.

(5.) Surveying and levelling Mercara-Codlipett road.

(6.) Surveying and levelling Mercara-Sumpajee Ghaut road.

REPAIRS.

Military.

21. A transfer was made to this head of Rs. 520 for the repair of Sappers' married quarters. to preserve the building.

Civil Buildings.

22. Trifling repairs to the telegraph office, old civil hospital, Executive Engineer's office and overseer's lodge at Mercara, have been carried out by the Executive Engineer. The funds at the disposal of the Superintendent have hardly been utilized at all.

Communications.

23. *Periambady Ghaut.*—3½ miles have been metalled and gravelled, 2¼ barrelled and gravelled, and the remainder kept in repair. The drainage was also looked to, and jungle for 28 miles cleared back from the road. The approaches to the Woority bridge were raised and revetments constructed on both sides.

Badergolla bridge—Is also under repair and nearly completed.

24. *Sumpajee Ghaut road.*—6⅛ miles of this road have been metalled, 9¾ miles gravelled, together with all the side ditches, and road tunnels kept in repair.

25. *Mercara-Periambady road.*—Only three furlongs were metalled, 2⅞ miles gravelled, and one mile formed up, and the road tunnels repaired. The portion in North Coorg has been kept in fair order; but that in South Coorg will require special sanction to work it up into a proper condition. On this account Rs. 620 were expended in gravelling portions of the second and fourth miles.

26. *Veerajenderpett road.*—Rs. 284 were expended in keeping this road open for traffic.

27. Four bungalows and three moosafirkhanas and soldiers' sheds underwent the usual annual repairs during the year.

28. The repairs of the Woority bridge were completed during the year, and an outlay of Rs. 1,318, incurred. Rs. 415 were expended on the Kakaythodoo bridge, which it is expected will be completed before the monsoons.

General Observations.

29. It will be seen from the table given at the opening of this report, that there has been a serious lapse of expenditure, as per Budget grant : no less than Rs. 58,963 out of 1,99,435. This is entirely due to the want of adequate establishment, both for framing projects and executing work.

30. In the general report on the condition of the department in Coorg in 1865, it was clearly shewn that while there was really sufficient work for six officers, at least half that number, viz., one Executive Engineer and two Assistants, should at once be appointed.

31. The Government of India was pleased to appoint one Assistant in addition to the Executive Engineer ; but he having fallen a victim to climate, as noticed in last year's report, Mr. Stoddard again found himself alone in charge of all the works, early in last year.

32. This officer from constant exposure and over-work, fell ill ; and leaving the office in charge of a subordinate (supervisor FitzGibbon,) took three month's privilege leave, in the hope of avoiding a sick certificate. In this latter expectation however he was disappointed, and not very long after his return to duty, his health gave way to such an extent, that he had to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

33. In September last year, Mr. Gramatzki having been appointed Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, took over charge of the division on Mr. Stoddard's departure, and continues to perform the duties. Two out of four upper subordinates have resigned their posts—one of the lower subordinates died—two more had to be sent away in an extremely debilitated state, and many others suffered seriously from the effects of the climate.

34. The Government of India has lately, in consideration of the "deplorable condition" to which the establishment was reduced, sanctioned an increase of one Assistant Engineer, bringing the establishment up to one Executive Engineer and two Assistants ; but, as His Excellency the Governor General has expressed his inability to supply incumbents for these posts, an Executive Engineer is now being sent to Coorg from the Mysore Establishment, which in consideration of its own pressing requirements is quite unable to afford any aid.

35. The general causes which have led to the serious lapse in

the grant in last year, having thus been generally indicated, it is to be hoped that as the Commissioner, the Government of India, and indeed the Home Government, have expressed their approval of the projects put forward in this department for the general improvement of Coorg, some means may yet be found for supplying an establishment which may be able, in some measure at least, to meet the requirements of this small but important province. As matters stand at present, it can only be said, that the establishment is wholly unequal to the task before it.

36. It only remains now to observe that up to the time of his departure for home, Mr. Stoddard had conducted his duties, so far as his health allowed, with his wonted energy and ability.

37. Mr. Gramatzki though quite new to departmental work and routine, has, since Mr. Stoddard's departure, carried on the work of the division in a manner which reflects upon him very great credit.

38. Supervisor FitzGibbon also deserves special mention. He has conducted his duties to my entire satisfaction; and while in charge of the division, shewed himself well worthy of promotion.

39. Overseer Scaldwell, although suffering from sickness, has nevertheless given considerable satisfaction.

BANGALORE,
CENTRAL OFFICE,
June 15th 1868.

R. H. SANKEY, MAJOR, R. E.,
Chief Engineer of Mysore.

APPENDIX II.

No. 844/86.

REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE,
CHEPAUK.
5th June 1868.

From

The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner for the affairs of Coorg.

SIR,

Review of survey operations since the commencement.

On a review of the work since its commencement in 1863, it appears that the total out-turn has been acres 84,064, and the total cost Rs. 81,525—1—8; of this area, however, acres 7,973 have been surveyed twice. In some cases, doubtless these re-surveys have been caused by errors of survey, but as already brought to notice, they are mainly attributable to causes over which the survey department had no control. No clearing or demarcation of boundaries could be depended on, in advance of the survey, and the lines pointed out to the surveyor and cleared, were perhaps as often incorrect as correct.

2. Repeated representations were made to the revenue authorities, by whom orders were frequently issued for the necessary clearing of boundary lines and were habitually disregarded. The surveyor, part of whose pay depended on the amount of work performed, cut lines and surveyed them as best he could; on some estates assistance was given him, on many he was totally disregarded, and on a few again, he met with active opposition.

3. The total expenditure since the commencement, amounts to Rs. 85,218—1—4. This sum represents the cost of demarcation, survey, superintendence, mapping, computation, examination and lithography, including paper and drawing materials, and also of a topographical survey of one nád comprising 20,856 acres. The average cost per acre on the total out-turn of coffee estates is Rs. 1—0—2, of the topographi-

cal survey Rs. 0—1—7, making on the combined estate and topographical survey an average cost of Rs. 1—1—9 per acre.

4. It may not be out of place here, to compare the cost of the Coorg survey with that of others analogous to it.

5. Taking Ceylon we find, by a return printed by the colonial government in 1860, that the average cost per acre, for estate surveys, was 7*s.* 5¾*d.* equal to Rs. 3—12—0 nearly. In 1864, when I myself visited Ceylon, the annual report of the survey gave the cost per acre to be 9*s.* 3½*d*; it is not stated whether this includes the outlay on trigonometrical operations, supposing that it does and deducting the average under this head in former reports 2*s.* 6*d*, the estate survey must have cost 6*s.* 9½*d.* per acre equal to Rs. 3—6—3. The Ceylon survey department had then been 30 years in existence.

6. In Wynaad the area surveyed during 7 years amounts to 79,674 acres, and the cost per acre of estate and topographical survey combined, (without however a delineation of the hills) is Rs. 1—2—5; on the Sheveroy hills a similar survey has cost Rs. 1—0—8 per acre.

During 6 years.

7. At present the survey of the Neilgherry settlements is not in a state sufficiently advanced to admit of a comparison being instituted, when sufficient data are available, advantage of them will be taken to do so.

8. In conclusion I trust the Commissioner will be satisfied with the manner in which the survey has been conducted during the past year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Lieut. Col.,

Supt., Revenue Survey

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE COORG SURVEY OPERATIONS, FOR THE YEAR 1867—68.

Coffee estate survey.

During the past working season, the estates belonging to Europeans have chiefly engaged the survey, but the native plantations in the Mercara, Yeddaynalknàd, Paudynalknàd and Kiggutnàd talooks have also been surveyed on account of applications from the proprietors on the ground of alleged over-assessment, the assessment having been based on the estimated area of their estates.

Area completed.

2. In all, 45 European and 357 native estates, containing 18,965·49 acres, were surveyed, of which 13 European and 2 native are re-surveys. Most of these re-surveys have been undertaken on account of proprietors having parted with a portion of their original properties either to other planters, or as resignation to Government.

Mapping and computation.

3. The mapping and computations of 216 estates have been completed in the central survey office, and the remainder will be completed before field work commences next season.

Cost per acre.

4. The total expenditure incurred is Rs. 20,777—13—3, being Rs. 1—1—6 per acre.

Topographical Survey.
Cost.
Rs. 1,139—9—0 incurred in 1866—67.
„ 935—8—0 incurred 1867—68.

5. In addition to the above work, the topographical survey of the Horoornoorakalnàd, containing 9 villages, has been completed, embracing an area of 20,855·57 acres, at a cost of Rs. 2,075—1—0 or 0—1—7 per acre. Two lithographed copies of the nàd map, on a scale of 2 inches to a mile, are appended for approval.

Demarcation.

6. 454 estates have been demarcated since last report. As the total number of estates may appear small, I may remark that 28 of them are very extensive and that the work has been satisfactorily performed.

7. The total expenditure incurred is Rs. 610—8—0, or 1—5—6

per estate. I have no means of ascertaining the area demarcated, but taking it as equal to the extent surveyed, it would cost about 6 pies per acre.

Cost.

8. An effort was made also to complete the estate survey of the Yelloosawerasimé talook, containing 90 small native holdings. Two surveyors on small pay were detached for the purpose, and from their reports, it was discovered that 161 hithloos (building sites) had not been used for the ostensible purpose for which the grants had been obtained, but had been planted with coffee. This being contrary to, and an abuse of, the Government grants, a report was made to the Superintendent of Coorg, and the land being brought under coffee assessment, was accordingly surveyed. This unlooked for increase to the number of estates for survey, has retarded the completion of the talook.

Yellooswarasimé Talook.

9. In the Nunjarajputten talook, all the European coffee estates, except one (under survey,) have been completed. The addition of 161 hithloos raised the total number of native estates in the 2 talooks to 251, and thus, the hope of completing this talook, as well as Yelloosawerasimé, has been disappointed.

Nunjarajputten Talook.

10. To each of the other talooks, a surveyor and a demarcator were sent, with instructions to complete all the coffee estates in it owned by Europeans. A statement is appended shewing the number of these estates remaining to be surveyed. A month or two of the next season will probably suffice to complete them.

Number of European estates remaining to be surveyed, and probable date of completion.

11. During next season, after the completion of European estates, there will remain sufficient work for the party in the survey of several extensive forests originally cardamom plots, but now cultivated with coffee belonging to natives ; the exact number is not known.

Work for the next season.

12. Twenty one boundary disputes have been settled by the officer in charge of the Coorg survey. In every case, the disputants objected to the demarcation being carried out till after the settlement of the disputes. No fine or other penalty under Act XXVIII of 1860 has been inflicted.

Boundary disputes settled.

Act XXVIII of 1860.

13. The surveyors have not suffered much this season from fever; the demarcators have been much more sickly than the surveyors, 3 out of 5 being at present on the sick list ascribing their ill health to the water they drink and the migratory life they are obliged to lead, they are glad to exchange their present employment for more sedentary work on less pay.

Season.

14. The officer in charge of the survey reports that the conduct of the men composing his establishment, with exception of one head surveyor, has been satisfactory, and particularly notices the good service of the acting manager of the office.

Conduct of subordinates.

15. It must be remembered that the present office establishment of the survey costs Rs. 300 per mensem more than that of the Sub-Assistant originally placed there. This excess distributed over 20,000 acres, in 12 months, represents very nearly 3 annas per acre. Lieutenant Freeth therefore deserves credit, not only for having performed the estate survey more efficiently than it was at first carried on, but also for having with the additional charge, above noted, kept the cost at the same average rate. He has moreover had charge of demarcation and of enquiring into disputed boundaries ; added to this, with a limited establishment he has produced a detailed and accurate topographical survey of one nád, which I imagine will be found useful to revenue, police, and engineer officers and to the public generally.

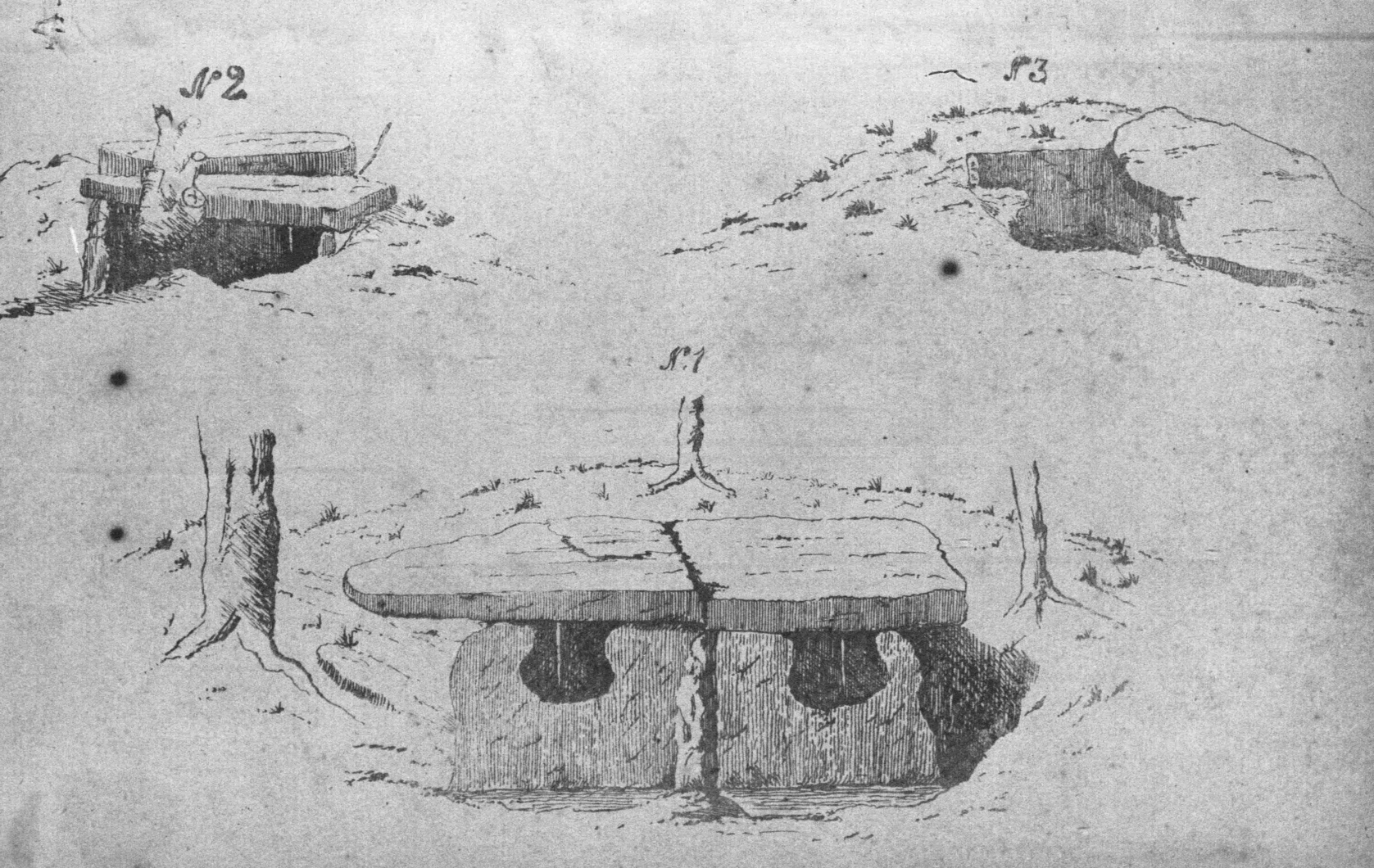
General Remarks.

Statement shewing the estates in Coorg, remaining to be surveyed.

No	TALOOKS.	Estates to be surveyed.		Remarks.
		Europeans.	Natives.	
1	Mercara	0	691	
2	Nun arajputten	1	103	
3	Kiggutnàd	16	324	
4	Yeddaynalknád	5	762	
5	Jaudynalkn´d	9	1,216	
6	Yelloosawerasimè ...	0	116	
	Total ..	31	3,212	

REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE,
CHEPAUK, *5th June* 1868.

F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, LIEUT. COL.,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.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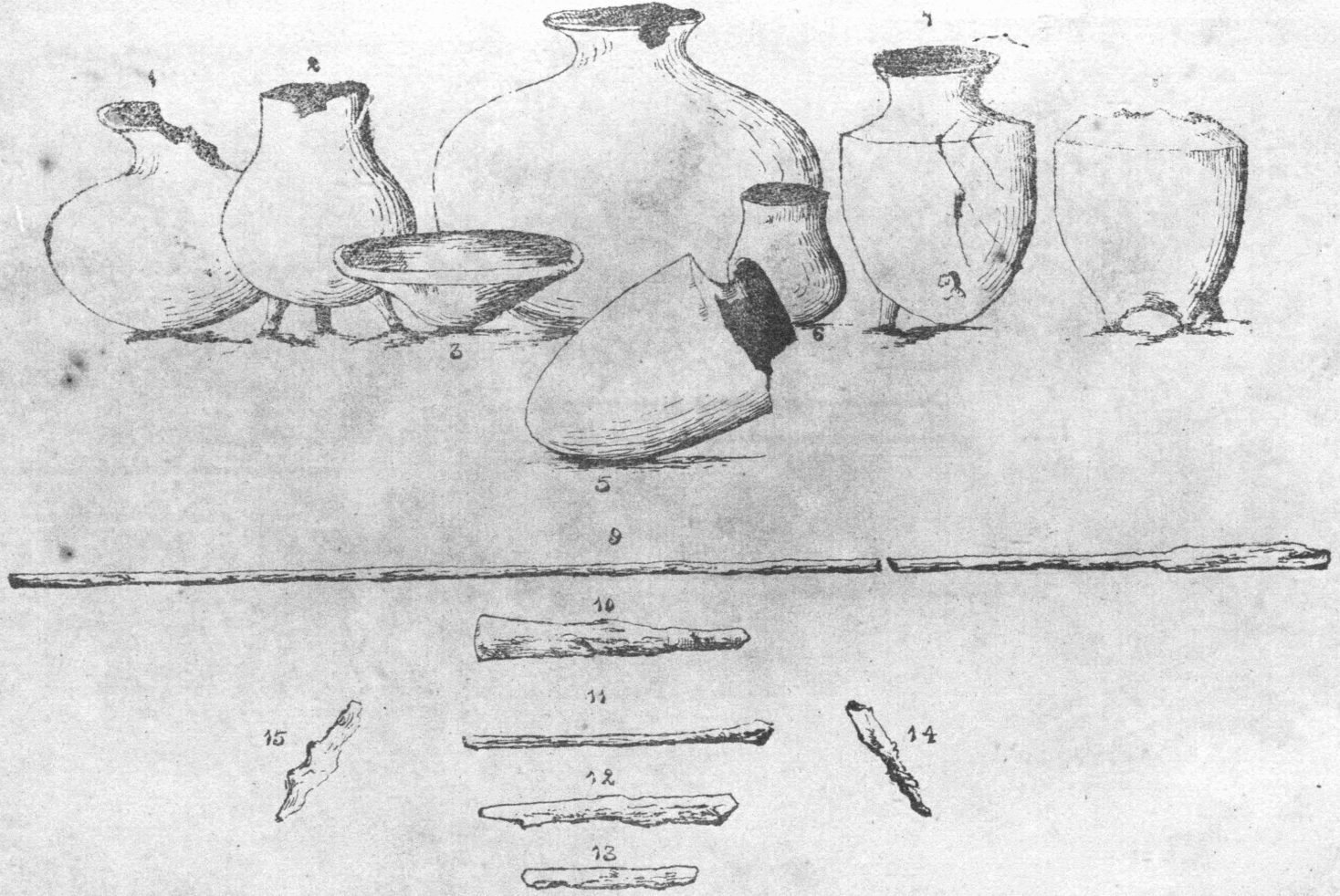
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[illegible] property ...	411 to 414.	1	2	2	0	0	
[illegible] of property ...	403 to 404.	16	29*	8	20	0	* One died.
... ...	...406 to 409.	31	37	18	18	1	
... ...	...417 to 420.	9	13	9	4	0	
[illegible]alicious Offences.							
... ...	426, 427, 430 to 433.	25	47	19	28	0	
[illegible] marks ...	... 434.	1	1	0	1	0	
... ...	... 461, 462.	1	1	1	0	0	
CLASS IV.							
[illegible]ded in the above classes.							
[illegible]e means of livelihood	... C, P. 295	1	1	0	1	0	
... ...	C. P.296, 297.	1	2	0	2	0	
[illegible]s of service ...	... 490, 492.	1	2	0	2	0	
[illegible]r the protection of the revenue,							
[illegible]ther subjects:—							
[illegible]ing—							
[illegible]ges, Act XXI of 1856	... ...	3	3	1	2	0	
... ...	... ...	2	3	0	3	0	
[illegible]III of 1864 and XIV of 1856 ...	...	40	69	1	68	0	
[illegible]5	... ...	1	4	4	0	0	
... ...	... ...	1	3	0	3	0	
[illegible] of 1857 ...	... ...	2	4	1	3	0	
[illegible] XXXI of 1860 ...	... ...	1	2	1	1	0	
[illegible]t XIII of 1859 ...	... ...	157	255†	81	173	0	† One escaped.
	Total.....	820	1297	513*	767	8	* Including 9 persons died, escaped, and committed.
	Do. of 1866.....	723	1195	464	711	20	
	Increase.....	97	102	49	56	0	
	Decrease.....	0	0	0	0	12	

[illegible]ISSIONER'S OFFICE,
[illegible]th *March* 1868.

C. B SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Statement shewing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the District of Coorg in the year 1867.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Number of persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.								Remarks.
	Remaining at end of last year.	*Brought to trial during the present year.* By arrest.	By summons or recognizance.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remained at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	
Parputtigars	0	25	39	2	66	5	15	46	0	0	0	3	115	
Soubadars	19	297	348	0	664	96	169	365	0	33	1	4	848	
Moktasir of Duryaft Cutcherry	0	0	5	6	11	0	4	7	0	0	0	4	10	
Assistant Superintendents...	0	343	3	151	497	72	124	285	0	10	6	7	347	
Superintendent	1	188	29	33	251	2	24	59	11	154	1	12	167	
Do. of Ashtagram (Sessions Judge) ...	0	0	0	7	7	0	2	5	0	0	0	42	12	
Judicial Commissioner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....	20	853	424	199	1,456	175	338	767	11	197	8	6	1,499	
1866.....	15	683	497	218	1,413	151	311	711	150	70	20	5	1,753	
Increase.....	5	170	0	0	83	24	27	56	0	127	0	1	0	
Decrease.....	0	0	73	19	0	0	0	0	139	0	12	0	254	

COORG JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE, *4th March* 1868.

C. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT 4. (CRIMINAL.)

Statement shewing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the District of Coorg in the year 1867.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED.								Total for 1866.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Parputtigars.	Soubadars.	Moktasir of Duryaft Cutcherry.	Assistant Superintendents.	Superintendent.	Superintendent or Session Judge of Ashtagram.	Judicial Commissioner.	Total.			
Fined	45	328	6	71	11	0	0	461	569	0	108
Imprisoned	1	31	1	34	19	5	0	91	86	5	0
Flogged	0	0	0	9	2	0	0	11	13	0	2
Ordered to find security	0	0	0	136	3	0	0	139	8	131	0
Imprisoned and fined	0	6	0	34	24	0	0	64	34	30	0
Imprisoned and flogged	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	*1	1	0	0
Death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total persons punished.....	46	365	7	285	59	5	0	767	711	56	0
Detail of sentences of Fine and Imprisonment.											
Fines.											
Not exceeding Rupees 5 ...	36	286	2	40	1	0	0	365	575	0	1
" " " 50 ...	9	48	2	58	12	0	0	129			
" " " 200 ...	0	0	2	8	15	0	0	25	26	0	1

* This prisoner was fined and flogged, but not imprisoned.

" " " 1,000 ...	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	2	2	0
Exceeding " 1,000 ...	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0
Total number of Fines......	45	334	6	106	35	0	0	526	[illegible]	0	77
Total amount of Fines	203 0 0	1,185 4 0	161 0 0	2,019 11 1	10,346 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	13,915 3 1	6447 11 7	7,467 7 6	0 0 0
Amount realized	203 0 0	1,177 14 8	161 0 0	1,123 11 4	766 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,431 14 0	4,341 2 10	0 0 0	909 4 10
Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or amends ...	2 0 0	18 2 0	0 0 0	451 7 0	381 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	852 13 0	786 12 10	66 0 2	0 0 0
Sentences of Imprisonment											
Not exceeding 15 days ... Rigorous ...	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	*8	0	0	0
Simple ...	0	23	0	1	0	0	0	†24	0	0	0
" " 6 Months Rigorous ...	0	8	1	45	4	0	0	*58	55	11	0
Simple ...	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	†8	33	0	1
" " 2 Years Rigorous ...	0	0	0	12	20	0	0	32	22	10	0
Simple ...	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	7	0	7	0
" " 7 Years Rigorous ...	0	0	0	0	13	1	0	14	8	6	0
Simple ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exceeding 7 Years Rigorous ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total...... Rigorous ...	1	14	1	58	37	1	0	112	85	27	0
Simple ...	0	23	0	10	6	0	0	39	33	6	0
Penal Servitude.											
Transportation ... For terms...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
For life ...	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	2	2	0
Sentenced, in addition to Imprisonment, to ... Solitary confinement...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forfeiture of property...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COORG JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE,
4th March 1868.

C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT 5. (CRIMINAL.)

Statement shewing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the District of Coorg during the year 1867.

TRIBUNALS.		Number of appellants or persons whose cases were called for by High Court.	Number of Persons.						Remarks.
			Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.	
Superintendent and District Magistrate.	Appeals from Sub-Magistrates.	12	5	4	2	0	1	0	
Superintendent of Ashtagram.	Do. from European Asstt. Superintendent.	5	1	0	0	2	0	2	
Judicial Commissioner.	Do. from Superintendent	20	8	3	3	6	0	0	
	Total.....	37	14	7	5	8	1	2	
	1866.....	12	0	8	2	0	2	0	
	Increase.....	25	14	0	3	8	0	2	
	Decrease.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	

COORG JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE,
4th March 1868.

C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT 6. (CIVIL.)

ement shewing the number and description of Civil Civil and Revenue Courts of the District of Coorg

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.	Number of cases in differer			
	Parputti-gars.	Souba-dars.	Duryaft Cutcherry	Assistant Superin-tendents
Civil Court Cases.				
· money due (On written promise for sum certain [Bond debt]	0	557	95	
(On unwritten promise for [Simple debt] ...	0	106	5	
ıtract ... (On account stated	0	104	20	
(Money paid or received	0	23	0	
(For goods sold	0	101	0	
(For breaches of contract not included in above.	0	38	0	
·ent	0	4	0	
personal property or value thereof	0	47	0	
lamages. For injuries to property	0	10	0	
ɔmpel specific performance of contracts	0	1	0	
ɔttle partnership and other accounts	0	2	5	
ıits to declare or establish personal rights	0	2	0	
o inheritance { Under Hindoo Law	0	0	5	
{ ,, Mahomedan Law	0	0	0	
r, or relating to, real property not included in the above	0	6	0	
Total	0	1,001	130	
Ditto for 1866.....	0	999	131	
Increase.....	0	2	0	
Decrease.....	0	0	1	
In Revenue.				
resume or assess rent free lands	6	23	0	
ɣarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint or demand ...	1	2	0	
t included in above	0	1	0	
Total.....	7	26	0	
Ditto for 1866.....	0	0	0	
Increase....	7	26	0	
Decrease.....	0	0	0	

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE, *4th March* 1868.